

Bathing Caps and Towels
A large variety to
choose from, at
CAMPBELL'S
Prescription Store,
Cor. Fort & Douglas.
Look for the sign of
the Camel.

The Daily Colonist

VOL. XCIV. NO. 30

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA,

SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1905.

HALL & WALKER
AGENTS
WELLINGTON COLLIERY CO'S
COAL
100 Government St., Phone 88

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

BUY DIAMONDS!

You can save from 20 to 30 per cent. by buying diamonds in Canada, as they come in free of duty.

You can further save money by buying them here, because we buy our gems direct from the cutters in Amsterdam in large quantities for cash and import them direct.

Come in and let us talk over the diamond question with you.

Challoner & Mitchell

Diamonds

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, July 15.—Parliament is on the home stretch. After fanning the air for six months the Canadian members have shown such commendable despatch that had the same activity been displayed in the earlier part of the session as has been evidenced in the past three or four days, the entire business of the country could have been disposed of in six or eight weeks. It is the same old story. Legislators dawdle over their work in the early days of the session, and then when they get nostalgic fever everything goes with a rush. Appropriations, which covered as many as nine items, were passed as quickly as the deputy speaker could read them off, and woe betide the unlucky members who sought to interrupt the voting of supplies.

One lesson that has been derived from the first session of the tenth parliament of Canada. It has somewhat impressed itself upon the old-timers in previous sessions, but never so forcibly as in this year of grace. Owing to the undue prolongation of the session, members have felt themselves free to come and go as they please. The result has been that with 213 members in the House this year, at no time, except on special call of the party whips, have there been more than 100 members present. Some days the attendance was so slim that it was the subject of marked comment. Under the act respecting the House of Commons members are allowed fifteen days' absence, for all other days not in attendance there is deducted from the sessional indemnity a sum of \$8 per day.

Uncared Increment

At the end of the session they are supposed to make a declaration of the number of days they had not been present, but many refuse to give, while others neglect. As a result the House is compelled to make the declaration the accountant of the House has to assume that the member had been in attendance regularly and pays him on the assumption that he has been present every day. The results is many members are paid for days when they were absent. The government is very susceptible to newspaper criticism, and so pointed have been press comments about the irregular attendance that it is said the condition of an increase in the sessional indemnity of members' new system should be devised which will have the effect of guaranteeing better attendance on the part of the people's representatives. It is stated to be the intention to require every member of the Commons to sign an attendance roll daily, and for every day during the session that his name does not appear upon it the usual deduction will be made. When members fully understand that for every day they are away from their parliamentary duties it is going to cost them \$8 it will certainly induce them to stay around the parliament buildings a little more than they have been doing.

Increase in Salaries

Some weeks ago I referred to the possibility that there would be an increase in the Premier's salary. Both sides agreed that this should be given, but up to the time of writing formal notice for the increase has not been handed to the clerk of the House. There is considerable diversity of opinion regarding the increase of salary to our ministers. If the remuneration to members of the cabinet could be placed upon a graded scale commensurate with the duties they perform it would be a sensible idea, certainly some deserve more than others. A few ministers deserve more than \$8,000 a year, while others are well paid at the latter figure. The Eastern press has expressed itself very strongly upon this point.

The proposal to make an allowance of \$5,000 to the leader of the opposition is on the other hand warmly approved. It is felt that when a man like Mr. Borden devotes practically all his time to the service of the country, while the duties of the leader of the opposition merely call for the best the country can do to recognize the great services which he renders. That question was incidentally adjuited to at the opposition caucus a few days ago, and although Mr. Borden himself was opposed to the principle, doubtless through feeling of modesty, seeing he would be the first one to be affected, his followers were insistent that the proposition be made by the government he should not refuse to accept.

This question took definite shape to-night. Hon. Mr. Fielding gives notice of an increased sessional indemnity to \$2,500 for senators and members. Mr. Borden is to receive an allowance of \$3,000 and above his sessional indemnity. Members are to have \$15 deducted for every day they are absent. Members' mileage is cut off and instead they are only allowed the actual traveling expenses. This is quite a difference to British Columbia senators and members. Members will be paid monthly only and must make a sworn statement of their attendance before the clerk of the House. Notice of the increase to Premier Laurier has not been given yet, but it is understood the figure will be \$12,000. Juries of superior and county courts of all the provinces will receive an increase of salaries. Each superior court judge will receive an increase of

The Week At Ottawa

Review of Events of Past Six Days at the Federal Capital.

Judges Senators and Commons Granted Increase in Their Salaries.

Imperial Authorities Have no Intention to Abandon Naval Bases.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, July 15.—Parliament is on the home stretch. After fanning the air for six months the Canadian members have shown such commendable despatch that had the same activity been displayed in the earlier part of the session as has been evidenced in the past three or four days, the entire business of the country could have been disposed of in six or eight weeks. It is the same old story. Legislators dawdle over their work in the early days of the session, and then when they get nostalgic fever everything goes with a rush. Appropriations, which covered as many as nine items, were passed as quickly as the deputy speaker could read them off, and woe betide the unlucky members who sought to interrupt the voting of supplies.

One lesson that has been derived from the first session of the tenth parliament of Canada. It has somewhat impressed itself upon the old-timers in previous sessions, but never so forcibly as in this year of grace. Owing to the undue prolongation of the session, members have felt themselves free to come and go as they please. The result has been that with 213 members in the House this year, at no time, except on special call of the party whips, have there been more than 100 members present. Some days the attendance was so slim that it was the subject of marked comment. Under the act respecting the House of Commons members are allowed fifteen days' absence, for all other days not in attendance there is deducted from the sessional indemnity a sum of \$8 per day.

Uncared Increment

At the end of the session they are supposed to make a declaration of the number of days they had not been present, but many refuse to give, while others neglect. As a result the House is compelled to make the declaration the accountant of the House has to assume that the member had been in attendance regularly and pays him on the assumption that he has been present every day. The results is many members are paid for days when they were absent. The government is very susceptible to newspaper criticism, and so pointed have been press comments about the irregular attendance that it is said the condition of an increase in the sessional indemnity of members' new system should be devised which will have the effect of guaranteeing better attendance on the part of the people's representatives. It is stated to be the intention to require every member of the Commons to sign an attendance roll daily, and for every day during the session that his name does not appear upon it the usual deduction will be made. When members fully understand that for every day they are away from their parliamentary duties it is going to cost them \$8 it will certainly induce them to stay around the parliament buildings a little more than they have been doing.

Increase in Salaries

Some weeks ago I referred to the possibility that there would be an increase in the Premier's salary. Both sides agreed that this should be given, but up to the time of writing formal notice for the increase has not been handed to the clerk of the House. There is considerable diversity of opinion regarding the increase of salary to our ministers. If the remuneration to members of the cabinet could be placed upon a graded scale commensurate with the duties they perform it would be a sensible idea, certainly some deserve more than others. A few ministers deserve more than \$8,000 a year, while others are well paid at the latter figure. The Eastern press has expressed itself very strongly upon this point.

The proposal to make an allowance of \$5,000 to the leader of the opposition is on the other hand warmly approved. It is felt that when a man like Mr. Borden devotes practically all his time to the service of the country, while the duties of the leader of the opposition merely call for the best the country can do to recognize the great services which he renders. That question was incidentally adjuited to at the opposition caucus a few days ago, and although Mr. Borden himself was opposed to the principle, doubtless through feeling of modesty, seeing he would be the first one to be affected, his followers were insistent that the proposition be made by the government he should not refuse to accept.

This question took definite shape to-night. Hon. Mr. Fielding gives notice of an increased sessional indemnity to \$2,500 for senators and members. Mr. Borden is to receive an allowance of \$3,000 and above his sessional indemnity. Members are to have \$15 deducted for every day they are absent. Members' mileage is cut off and instead they are only allowed the actual traveling expenses. This is quite a difference to British Columbia senators and members. Members will be paid monthly only and must make a sworn statement of their attendance before the clerk of the House. Notice of the increase to Premier Laurier has not been given yet, but it is understood the figure will be \$12,000. Juries of superior and county courts of all the provinces will receive an increase of salaries. Each superior court judge will receive an increase of

two thousand and each county court judge one thousand.

Auditor-General's Resignation

The Commons discussed the resignation of the auditor-general this morning and afternoon. Messrs. Lennox, Foster, Borden and Barker criticized the government for its ungenerous treatment of a faithful public servant and insisted that in the interests of the country any endments should be made to the audit act. Hon. Mr. Fielding replied in an angry mood and fired off some harsh things about Mr. McDougal. He said he had been unduly fussy instead of attending to his duties.

Mr. Borden asked whether or not it was expected the naval station at Esquimalt would be continued. Sir F. Borden said that there had been a change in the policy of the ministry on the subject of naval bases. As far as he understood, however, there was no intention to abandon either Halifax or Esquimalt. He had positive assurance as to Halifax, and he understood the same was the case regarding Esquimalt.

The Senate rejected Sir Mackenzie Bowell's amendment for the six months' hoist to the autonomy bill by 33 to 17. Two Conservatives, Poirier and Sullivan, voted for the government.

Robert Marshall Vancouver, is appointed representative of the Senate and measured for Vancouver districts.

At the Liberal caucus yesterday a proposition was mooted which fell somewhat flat amongst the rank and file, and it is likely that it has been dropped for some years at any rate. The suggestion was made that an annuity be given to all privy councillors who have held a ministerial portfolio. Opinion was expressed that when a man spends the best years of his life in the service of the country the very least the country could do for him was to see that he has an annuity, and that his profession might have been injured while attending to his ministerial duties. It was said in support of the proposal that in certain cases pensions are given to ex-ministers in England, and that this would afford sufficient precedent for action by the Canadian parliament. There was so much diversity of opinion upon the subject that, as already stated, the project was dropped.

S T. PETERSBURG, July 15.—M. Witte, after his audience with the Emperor at Peterhof, returned last evening to St. Petersburg and drove direct to the foreign office and was closeted for three hours with Foreign Minister Lansdorff. A seasonal report was current early this morning, that M. Witte might not go to Washington after all. According to the story his audience with the Emperor was anything but smooth. His Majesty rather resenting M. Witte's plain spoken ideas and indicating that under the circumstances he would prefer that Baron Ross should act as chief plenipotentiary. The Emperor is even said to have intimated that Count Lansdorff exceeded his authority in officially announcing to the Washington government that M. Witte would occupy the first position.

M. Witte is said to have left the Em-

two thousand and each county court judge one thousand.

Auditor-General's Resignation

The Commons discussed the resignation of the auditor-general this morning and afternoon. Messrs. Lennox, Foster, Borden and Barker criticized the government for its ungenerous treatment of a faithful public servant and insisted that in the interests of the country any endments should be made to the audit act. Hon. Mr. Fielding replied in an angry mood and fired off some harsh things about Mr. McDougal. He said he had been unduly fussy instead of attending to his duties.

Mr. Borden asked whether or not it was expected the naval station at Esquimalt would be continued. Sir F. Borden said that there had been a change in the policy of the ministry on the subject of naval bases. As far as he understood, however, there was no intention to abandon either Halifax or Esquimalt. He had positive assurance as to Halifax, and he understood the same was the case regarding Esquimalt.

The Senate rejected Sir Mackenzie Bowell's amendment for the six months' hoist to the autonomy bill by 33 to 17. Two Conservatives, Poirier and Sullivan, voted for the government.

Robert Marshall Vancouver, is appointed representative of the Senate and measured for Vancouver districts.

At the Liberal caucus yesterday a proposition was mooted which fell somewhat flat amongst the rank and file, and it is likely that it has been dropped for some years at any rate. The suggestion was made that an annuity be given to all privy councillors who have held a ministerial portfolio. Opinion was expressed that when a man spends the best years of his life in the service of the country the very least the country could do for him was to see that he has an annuity, and that his profession might have been injured while attending to his ministerial duties. It was said in support of the proposal that in certain cases pensions are given to ex-ministers in England, and that this would afford sufficient precedent for action by the Canadian parliament. There was so much diversity of opinion upon the subject that, as already stated, the project was dropped.

S T. PETERSBURG, July 15.—M. Witte, after his audience with the Emperor at Peterhof, returned last evening to St. Petersburg and drove direct to the foreign office and was closeted for three hours with Foreign Minister Lansdorff. A seasonal report was current early this morning, that M. Witte might not go to Washington after all. According to the story his audience with the Emperor was anything but smooth. His Majesty rather resenting M. Witte's plain spoken ideas and indicating that under the circumstances he would prefer that Baron Ross should act as chief plenipotentiary. The Emperor is even said to have intimated that Count Lansdorff exceeded his authority in officially announcing to the Washington government that M. Witte would occupy the first position.

M. Witte is said to have left the Em-

M. Witte in A Temper

Received by Czar and Reported to Have Spoken Very Plainly.

Emperor Intimates That Count Lansdorff Exceeded His Authority.

Russian Official Press Expresses Confidence in the Chief Plenipotentiary.

S T. PETERSBURG, July 15.—M. Witte, after his audience with the Emperor at Peterhof, returned last evening to St. Petersburg and drove direct to the foreign office and was closeted for three hours with Foreign Minister Lansdorff. A seasonal report was current early this morning, that M. Witte might not go to Washington after all. According to the story his audience with the Emperor was anything but smooth. His Majesty rather resenting M. Witte's plain spoken ideas and indicating that under the circumstances he would prefer that Baron Ross should act as chief plenipotentiary. The Emperor is even said to have intimated that Count Lansdorff exceeded his authority in officially announcing to the Washington government that M. Witte would occupy the first position.

M. Witte is said to have left the Em-

SPANISH GRANDE DEAD.
Madrid, July 15.—Marquis Villaverde, a former premier of Spain, died here today.

CO-RESPONDENT'S SUICIDE.

Elderly Lothario Shoots Himself
Rather Than Face Court.

New York, July 15.—Louis A. Agapet, 65 years old, married and a grandfather, killed himself in Jersey City today by shooting while in a fit of remorse following sensational disclosures which resulted yesterday in the granting of a divorce to George M. Meyers against Clara E. Meyers. Agapet was named as the co-respondent in the suit had been on trial for several days and had attracted wide spread attention. Agapet was well-to-do and resided with his wife in a house which he owned in one of the most desirable residential streets in Jersey City.

PEARY READY TO SAIL.

Steamer Roosevelt Will Start for the
North Pole Today.

New York, July 15.—Commodore

Peary expects to sail for Sydney, C.

B., on his specially constructed Arctic ship, the Roosevelt, about 3 o'clock this afternoon. At Sydney the Roosevelt will take on coal and additional supplies, after which she will proceed to Cape Sabine, where the party will go into winter quarters to perfect arrangements for the dash for the North Pole next season. Commander Peary has abandoned the idea of carrying a wireless telegraph equipment and reports of his whereabouts will be few after he takes to the sledges at Cape Sabine.

New York, July 15.—The sailing of the Arctic telegraph Roosevelt, which was scheduled for today, has been postponed until tomorrow. The departure of the explorers was delayed to await the arrival of a shipment of spare parts for the ship's machinery.

Situation In France

Amusing Display of Mock Heroics by Exiled Pseudo-patriots.

Boulangers' Successors Maintain Opera Bouffe Character to the Last.

Republic to Be Sounded on the Question of Russia's War Indemnity.

P ARIS, July 15.—The amnesty pro-
claimed by President Loubet Friday, which gave the return to France of Paul Deroulede and others condemned to exile for sedition by the high court, has awakened some what of a semi-comic agitation in which the whole country is interested. Deroulede and his compatriots indignantly spurned amnesty in the form of a pardon, and Deroulede has informed his friends of his intention to go to Austria until his country's peril requires his presence.

Deroulede is a sort of Boulanguer who has a popular following, which

so strongly believes in his cause that he will return to France from his present condition. Therefore his pronouncements have attracted a wide spread attention.

Deroulede is a sort of Boulanguer who has a popular following, which

so strongly believes in his cause that he will return to France from his present condition.

Deroulede is a sort of Boulanguer who has a popular following, which

so strongly believes in his cause that he will return to France from his present condition.

Deroulede is a sort of Boulanguer who has a popular following, which

so strongly believes in his cause that he will return to France from his present condition.

Deroulede is a sort of Boulanguer who has a popular following, which

so strongly believes in his cause that he will return to France from his present condition.

Deroulede is a sort of Boulanguer who has a popular following, which

so strongly believes in his cause that he will return to France from his present condition.

Deroulede is a sort of Boulanguer who has a popular following, which

so strongly believes in his cause that he will return to France from his present condition.

Deroulede is a sort of Boulanguer who has a popular following, which

so strongly believes in his cause that he will return to France from his present condition.

Deroulede is a sort of Boulanguer who has a popular following, which

so strongly believes in his cause that he will return to France from his present condition.

Deroulede is a sort of Boulanguer who has a popular following, which

so strongly believes in his cause that he will return to France from his present condition.

Deroulede is a sort of Boulanguer who has a popular following, which

so strongly believes in his cause that he will return to France from his present condition.

Deroulede is a sort of Boulanguer who has a popular following, which

so strongly believes in his cause that he will return to France from his present condition.

Deroulede is a sort of Boulanguer who has a popular following, which

so strongly believes in his cause that he will return to

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1905.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C. A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

COLONIST AGENCIES.

VANCOUVER, W. R. Creech, 612 Hastings St.

NEW WESTMINSTER, H. Morey & Co., J. J. McKay & Co.

REVELSTOKE, Canada Drug & Book Co., J. A. Buckham

KAMLOOPS, Smith Bros.

NELSON, G. R. Stanley

NANAIMO, W. R. Murdoch

LADYSMITH, J. A. Knight

CHEMAINUS, H. Harnell

DUNCANS, R. Ventress

VICTORIANS AT THE PORTLAND FAIR.

The Daily Colonist is on sale at Rich's News Stands in all Exhibit Buildings, and on the grounds; also at the "American Inn" News Stand.

THE SEWERAGE BY-LAW.

Mayor Barnard writes a letter in this issue calling attention to the desirability of passing the by-law to be voted on the 21st inst. It was not necessary to more than refer to it here by asking our readers to read and carefully consider what His Worship has to say on the subject. He has included all the arguments, in a clear, concise and business-like way, that we could suggest. He emphasizes one or two facts that are important to keep in mind. One is that to the sewerage already accomplished are due the splendid health record the city now has and the substantial reduction in the expenditure by the Board of Health. The other is that the passing of the by-law does not involve the increase of taxation by a single cent. Two such considerations as these ought to be sufficient to carry the by-law by an unanimous vote.

NO WEAK HEARTS.

Dr. James Goodhart, LL.D. (mark the name) in a recent address to the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society, warned the public and the medical profession against the evils of treating healthy hearts as diseased. "It is a harmful thing," said Dr. Goodhart, "for anyone to coddle his heart when there is no disease, and I think we (the medical profession) are far too instrumental in aiding and abetting this."

Commenting on the way the terms "dilated heart" and "heart strain" were abused, he said the last case to come under his observation was that of a young man who complained that he had strained his heart while rowing three years ago, and that that organ still "ran away" if he did anything violent. The truth, however, was that the man was a weakling, with no disease of the heart. The treatment for it, if it could be adopted, would be to send him rough-riding over a cattle ranch for a year or two, for his heart and muscular system needed more work, and not less.

"One may well deal a little less extravagantly with the principle of rest. I often see, as I think, this treatment pushed too far. I see people absolutely forbidden to walk uphill, or 'exercised' in a bath chair, or carried up and down stairs."

Far more good would be done, in Dr. Goodhart's opinion, if doctors would pronounce people sound, even if out of health, and thus sending them forth with renewed hope, than by keeping them in the chains of uncertainty and nervous dread, than which nothing can be more crushing to the utility of a life or more harmful to the chance of regaining health.

"I know of no symptoms of a weak heart," said he. "Yet how often the use of that term leads either to a state of nervous dread, from which recovery is most difficult, or else to a life of absolute idleness, which, by causing enervation, is likely sooner or later to lead to the very evil which it was intended to combat."

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AND ESQUIMALT.

We publish elsewhere for the information of readers some particulars of the negotiations which have taken place between the Imperial and Dominion authorities with respect to the taking over by Canada of the military establishments and forts at Esquimalt and Halifax. The correspondence is interesting as affording an explanation of delay. As we anticipated, it has been occasioned by certain peculiar views held by the Canadian government as expressed through Sir Frederick Borden, head of the militia department. They are opposed to the paying of a lump sum to the War Office and leaving the whole control for the time being with that body, notwithstanding that a certain dependence upon the officers of the Imperial force, the benefit of whose experience and advice is considered very desirable, is admitted. The objection raised by Sir Frederick Borden to complying with the suggestions of the War Office is on the lack of constitutional authority. It would be presumptuous, perhaps, to question the position taken by the Dominion government, which is no doubt advised by its law officers, but why it should be unconstitutional to vote a lump sum to be handed over out of the control of the Dominion government is certainly not clear to our mind. The Dominion government has absolute control over its finances. If parliament voted to throw several million dollars into the Rideau Canal, or pay an annual pension to the Shah of Persia, it has the power to do so. It was decided years ago that the

parliament of Canada could increase the subsidies to the provinces indefinitely without any amendment to the B. N. A. Act. When it was proposed that British Columbia should take stock in the Pacific Cable to the extent of \$1,000,000, the power of the province to do so was questioned. Sir John Bourinot, however, submitted it as his opinion that under the section of the B. N. A. Act which gave the provinces exclusive authority to deal with their own revenues in their own way, there was no constitutional bar to the course proposed. If the province has the power, the authority of the Dominion cannot be less.

Altogether, the position taken by the Minister of Militia is incomprehensible so far as it is disclosed in the papers brought down to parliament, and suggests the pedlar's tactics of haggling over terms, rather than those of a statesman. The government is confessedly at the mercy of the Imperial authorities in the matter. Sir Frederick Borden finds himself unable to take over the defences in the way he himself proposed, and at the same time hesitates to trust the Imperial authorities with the control of expenditure of money necessary for keeping up the military establishments at Esquimalt and Halifax until Canada is in a position to assume complete responsibility. His attitude has placed Canada in a very undignified relation with the War Office. If he were prepared to make good the part he wishes the country to play in military matters, it would be quite consistent and proper to take the position he does; but as he is not, and is dependent upon the Imperial forces for many things necessary to success, it would be a much more dignified and manly course to vote the money without conditions to the War Office. The honor and honesty of the Imperial government are not less than the honor and honesty of the officials of the Dominion government. At least, in the circumstances, it would be an act of courtesy on the part of Sir Frederick, who owes the distinction of a title to His Majesty, to proceed upon that assumption.

DEVELOPING THE DISTRICT.

A short time ago the Colonist announced that it would undertake to discuss at intervals the question of local development in the way of fruit-growing, poultry-raising, dairying, bee-keeping and the like, for the purpose of creating interest in the importance of small farming, for which the province is so well adapted, and especially this portion of the Island of Vancouver. This is important, more particularly in view of the plan of development which has been announced by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in connection with the E. & N. land grant. If it can be demonstrated by actual experience that land already under cultivation on the small-holding principle has been made to pay, and pay handsomely, it follows that the land which the Canadian Pacific Railway has in prospect to be brought into cultivation, much of it fertile after being cleared, will materially add to the producing capacity and importance of the Island. It will also serve as a valuable object lesson for those parts of the province where conditions are similar to what they are in the E. & N. land grant. If it can be shown by actual results that from \$100 to \$200 an acre, and in some instances even more, in profit can be realized from the soil under intelligent and intensive cultivation, it means that there is a great future for the country tributary to Victoria, even if the anticipations in regard to other resources were not realized at all. But outside of the land grant altogether, in close proximity to this and other settled communities, there is much land that can be utilized, which is lying waste at the present time. If we travel around through the districts on the southern end of this Island, we shall find clearing going on, and small farms blocked out, with possibilities that are surprising. Timbered land that looks unpromising and even barren in appearance reveals soil when the surface is cleared and cultivated that will afford a profitable living for the industrious occupiers. It requires only a fair knowledge of land to make selections for fruit and poultry raising that will well repay the labor and expense involved in reclamation, providing it can be demonstrated that more modern methods of clearing can be adopted to reduce the expense in a fair proportion to the value of the land when cleared. In this respect we are looking to the experiments to be undertaken by the E. & N. land department to be of immense value in proving the agricultural capabilities of land that has heretofore been neglected on account of the lack of capital necessary to make it available under present methods. We would not recommend farmers spending from \$100 to \$150 per acre in making land ready for the plough. Farming is a business proposition like any other industry, and more capital is invested at the outset than can be made to pay a dividend; it must be a losing game; but if, by the use of modern machinery, it is possible to reduce the cost of clearing to \$30 or even \$50 an acre, then there is every reason to warrant enterprise on an extensive basis being carried on. It is impossible to say just what proportion of lands might be profitably made amenable to such treatment. There are undoubtedly considerable areas that would not be worth the trouble and expense of clearing under any system. There are, however, to any observing man who has tramped the forests of Vancouver Island, either in quest of game or as a prospector for timber or land or minerals, many small areas admirably adapted for profitable cultivation. There are many rich spots, easily cleared as well, that are off the beaten line of travel. When a detailed report has been made by the exploring parties now in the field, we shall be in a position to judge more accurately of the extent of arable land. In the meantime we know enough of the result of ordinary observation to justify strong hopes for future development.

In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories one of the successful methods employed by the government and the Canadian Pacific Railway was the

KILL CUTWORMS NOW and Save Your Crops. Shotbolt has Pure Paris Green (guaranteed 52%). It will pay you to use the best.

PIONEER DRUG STORE, 59 JOHNSON STREET VICTORIA.

TELEPHONE 56.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

General Hardware

A FULL LINE OF Garden Tools, Hose, Lawn Mowers and Poultry Netting, Enamel and Tinware for Householders

Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

F. C. Box 423.

collection of experiences on the part of the settlers, and their publication pamphlet form. Their impressions of and success in the country had a decided effect in inducing others to follow their example in taking up land. The method can well be adopted in this country. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and what a few men have accomplished is possible in the case of numbers of others. The Colonist has, therefore, decided to interview farmers in the districts of Victoria with the object of obtaining their views, their experiences, and the results they have achieved.

This, together with a more or less detailed description of the field of their operations will, we trust, have the effect of calling attention to the widespread opportunities afforded in this section of country for the small holder to do well. As we have pointed out on previous occasions, the small industry is not to be despised as a factor. In the meantime application of small industries the greatest prosperity exists. Horticulture is one of the industries in which combinations and monopoly cannot interfere with the interest of the small man. It is practically the only field where he is not likely to ever be crowded to the wall by the large operator. It is, therefore, not only the field of greatest independence, but the most attractive under modern conditions of industrial life. For the city of Victoria, the population of the districts contiguous to it, and the development of the land to its fullest and best extent, means a source of great wealth.

The first of the articles so suggested appears in this issue, and will be followed by a number of others. An effort has been made to give results in a practical way, in as concise form as possible, eliminating all unnecessary elaboration or useless details. It is entitled "Chickens for Profit."

A MOMENTOUS DISCOVERY.

In the Nineteenth Century, of January, 1878, John Tyndall wrote as follows: "The checks which experience alone can furnish being absent, the spontaneous generation of creatures quite as high as the frog in the scale of being was assumed for ages to be a fact. Here, as elsewhere, the dominant mind of Aristotle stamped its notions on the world at large. For nearly twenty centuries after him men found no difficulty in believing in cases of spontaneous generation which would now be rejected as monstrous by the most fanatical supporters of the doctrine. Shell-fish of all kinds were supposed to be without parental origin. Eels were supposed to spring spontaneously from the fat ooze of the Nile. Caterpillars were the spontaneous products of the leaves on which they fed; while winged insects, serpents, rats and mice were all thought capable of being generated without sexual inter-

course. The Daily Chronicle very properly referred to this discovery as "momentous" and to the results as promising to have "the most startling and far-reaching influence on the trend of scientific thought." If we may accept his experiments as demonstrated, it is hard to compare their importance with any other in modern times. Mr. Burke is getting quite close to the solution of nature's greatest problem. He is reversing and upsetting theories, which have been regarded for some years by eminent scientists as absolutely confirmed.

Mr. Burke is not a sensationalist, and his standing is a recognized one. He is an Irishman in the prime of life, and according to the Daily Chronicle of London, he went to Trinity College, Dublin, when he was sixteen, and there worked, after taking his degree, with Professor Fitzgerald in scientific research.

Afterwards he went to Mason's College, Birmingham, as a lecturer, and subsequently gained a fellowship at Owens College, Manchester, where he was a colleague of Professor Schuster. He went to Cambridge and took a degree in research some three years ago, after working with Professor Thomson for some time.

Latterly he has been giving popular lectures in various parts of the country on the latest discoveries in connection with radium, though not on the discovery which is likely to make his name famous. Mr. Burke will shortly publish a volume dealing with his experiments in phosphorescence during the last ten years.

The Daily Chronicle very properly referred to this discovery as "momentous" and to the results as promising to have "the most startling and far-reaching influence on the trend of scientific thought." If we may accept his experiments as demonstrated, it is hard to compare their importance with any other in modern times. Mr. Burke is getting quite close to the solution of nature's greatest problem. He is reversing and upsetting theories, which have been regarded for some years by eminent scientists as absolutely confirmed.

"If my conclusions and those of the scientists who have examined them are correct," Mr. Burke remarks, "they fit in exactly with the definition of life given by Herbert Spencer framed—The continuous adjustment of internal to external relations, and the consistent emphasis on the need of adapting the organism to its environment. That is the broadest definition of life there is."

The very first question will arise in the ordinary mind as to how the discovery affects theology and the higher criticism. Upon that point we shall permit Mr. Burke to speak:

"Well, I have always taken a profound interest in the theological aspect of this question. We must leave it, however, to theologians to decide. To me it seems to add further evidence for the continuity of nature.

"We cannot attempt to discuss the original cause—that is beyond the scope of science altogether. But to explain things seems to me to reveal the harmony of the universe in the works of the All.

"Should my experiments prove that the possibility of spontaneous generation is a principle not in the least destructive of theistic conception of the universe, in fact, can it be shown that dust and earth can produce life on account of radio-activity, then only confirm the truth of Biblical teaching."

"That, it is obvious, cannot be proved

of our time, because the radio-activity of the earth is so small that it might take thousands of years to produce life."

We must not conclude, however, that the experiments dispose finally of the all-important question as to the origin of life. We have still to account for the infinite, the life-giving principle, of radium, upon the sterile culture medium.

Since the discovery of radium, and the many experiments that have been made with it to test its qualities, it has been held that it is the source of the sun's continuous heat. It has long been a problem how the sun, a molten mass, radiating heat in an incalculable measure hourly, and daily, and monthly and yearly and for eons of years, could, so to speak, consume itself as fuel and at the same time retain its own mass and its enoromous force practically without diminishment even for the ages within the memory of man, which period is but a moment in the eternity of its existence as a source of life and heat to the universe of which it is the center. If this theory be correct we have yet to enquire: What is radium? Whence the source of its activity? Is it life in its most concentrated form? How is it related to the all-pervading essence? In getting back to radium are we now just reaching the threshold of a new world, etherealized, sublimated, spiritualized—the great shadow land of the supremest mysteries of existence?

We must not conclude, however, that the experiments dispose finally of the all-important question as to the origin of life. We have still to account for the infinite, the life-giving principle, of radium, upon the sterile culture medium.

Since the discovery of radium, and the many experiments that have been made with it to test its qualities, it has been held that it is the source of the sun's continuous heat. It has long been a problem how the sun, a molten mass, radiating heat in an incalculable measure hourly, and daily, and monthly and yearly and for eons of years, could, so to speak, consume itself as fuel and at the same time retain its own mass and its enoromous force practically without diminishment even for the ages within the memory of man, which period is but a moment in the eternity of its existence as a source of life and heat to the universe of which it is the center. If this theory be correct we have yet to enquire: What is radium? Whence the source of its activity? Is it life in its most concentrated form? How is it related to the all-pervading essence? In getting back to radium are we now just reaching the threshold of a new world, etherealized, sublimated, spiritualized—the great shadow land of the supremest mysteries of existence?

We must not conclude, however, that the experiments dispose finally of the all-important question as to the origin of life. We have still to account for the infinite, the life-giving principle, of radium, upon the sterile culture medium.

Since the discovery of radium, and the many experiments that have been made with it to test its qualities, it has been held that it is the source of the sun's continuous heat. It has long been a problem how the sun, a molten mass, radiating heat in an incalculable measure hourly, and daily, and monthly and yearly and for eons of years, could, so to speak, consume itself as fuel and at the same time retain its own mass and its enoromous force practically without diminishment even for the ages within the memory of man, which period is but a moment in the eternity of its existence as a source of life and heat to the universe of which it is the center. If this theory be correct we have yet to enquire: What is radium? Whence the source of its activity? Is it life in its most concentrated form? How is it related to the all-pervading essence? In getting back to radium are we now just reaching the threshold of a new world, etherealized, sublimated, spiritualized—the great shadow land of the supremest mysteries of existence?

We must not conclude, however, that the experiments dispose finally of the all-important question as to the origin of life. We have still to account for the infinite, the life-giving principle, of radium, upon the sterile culture medium.

Since the discovery of radium, and the many experiments that have been made with it to test its qualities, it has been held that it is the source of the sun's continuous heat. It has long been a problem how the sun, a molten mass, radiating heat in an incalculable measure hourly, and daily, and monthly and yearly and for eons of years, could, so to speak, consume itself as fuel and at the same time retain its own mass and its enoromous force practically without diminishment even for the ages within the memory of man, which period is but a moment in the eternity of its existence as a source of life and heat to the universe of which it is the center. If this theory be correct we have yet to enquire: What is radium? Whence the source of its activity? Is it life in its most concentrated form? How is it related to the all-pervading essence? In getting back to radium are we now just reaching the threshold of a new world, etherealized, sublimated, spiritualized—the great shadow land of the supremest mysteries of existence?

We must not conclude, however, that the experiments dispose finally of the all-important question as to the origin of life. We have still to account for the infinite, the life-giving principle, of radium, upon the sterile culture medium.

Since the discovery of radium, and the many experiments that have been made with it to test its qualities, it has been held that it is the source of the sun's continuous heat. It has long been a problem how the sun, a molten mass, radiating heat in an incalculable measure hourly, and daily, and monthly and yearly and for eons of years, could, so to speak, consume itself as fuel and at the same time retain its own mass and its enoromous force practically without diminishment even for the ages within the memory of man, which period is but a moment in the eternity of its existence as a source of life and heat to the universe of which it is the center. If this theory be correct we have yet to enquire: What is radium? Whence the source of its activity? Is it life in its most concentrated form? How is it related to the all-pervading essence? In getting back to radium are we now just reaching the threshold of a new world, etherealized, sublimated, spiritualized—the great shadow land of the supremest mysteries of existence?

We must not conclude, however, that the experiments dispose finally of the all-important question as to the origin of life. We have still to account for the infinite, the life-giving principle, of radium, upon the sterile culture medium.

Since the discovery of radium, and the many experiments that have been made with it to test its qualities, it has been held that it is the source of the sun's continuous heat. It has long been a problem how the sun, a molten mass, radiating heat in an incalculable measure hourly, and daily, and monthly and yearly and for eons of years, could, so to speak, consume itself as fuel and at the same time retain its own mass and its enoromous force practically without diminishment even for the ages within the memory of man, which period is but a moment in the eternity of its existence as a source of life and heat to the universe of which it is the center. If this theory be correct we have yet to enquire: What is radium? Whence the source of its activity? Is it life in its most concentrated form? How is it related to the all-pervading essence? In getting back to radium are we now just reaching the threshold of a new world, etherealized, sublimated, spiritualized—the great shadow land of the supremest mysteries of existence?

We must not conclude, however, that the experiments dispose finally of the all-important question as to the origin of life. We have still to account for the infinite, the life-giving principle, of radium, upon the sterile culture medium.

Since the discovery of radium, and the many experiments that have been made with it to test its qualities, it has been held that it is the source of the sun's continuous heat. It has long been a problem how the sun, a molten mass, radiating heat in an incalculable measure hourly, and daily, and monthly and yearly and for eons of years, could



Razor Strips Shaving Materials

We have a full line and show you how to use them. Particularly in stropping is care required, and if you don't make a success of it, we can put you right, at

FOX'S
78 GOVERNMENT ST.

VIOLA CREAM
SKIN FOOD

Is a favorite with ladies who wish to preserve their complexion. Softens the skin and removes tan.

Cyrus H. Bowes
CHEMIST

98 Government St., Near Yates St.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Mrs. Campbell, Chiropodist, 161 Fort street, Victoria, B. C. Phone 1112.

Granite Fruit Kettles at Cheapside.

Fruit Jars, 80c a dozen at Cheapside.

Refrigerators for \$11 at Cheapside.

Summery and Cool

A COTTAGE
On Dallas Road
And Two Lots
\$1,200 00
TERMS.

P. R. BROWN
LIMITED.
Phone 1076 30 Broad Street

RUPTURE

Heard's Rupture Appliances for Men, Women and Children are absolutely guaranteed and strongly endorsed by Physicians everywhere.

W. A. TURNER
Office 76 Yates St., Victoria.

Show Cases

We manufacture Up-to-date Show Cases, Bank Store, Hotel and Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelving, Mantels, Desks, Art Galleries and Mirrors.

ORDER FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.
DICKSON & HOWES
Phone 1165. 101-103 Johnson St.

...NEW GOODS...

NEAR CHINESE JOSS HOUSE.

Unique Ivories, Embroidered Silks, Fancy Frazes, Grottoes, Carvings, Japanese and Chinese Dainties, Crockery, Ebony Chairs and Tables, Carved Ebony and Sandal Wood Boxes and Cabinets.

Pook Long & Co.

Here You Are!

High Grade
Hand and Shopping Bags

At greatly reduced prices

To clear out—for a few days only.

B. C. Drug Store

Tel. 356. 27 Johnson Street.

J. TEAGUE, PROPRIETOR.

\$10 flannel suit now \$5 for cash. B. Williams & Co.

Children's Friend—The never-failing remedy for whooping cough. Agents, Dean & Hiscocks.

All summer goods will be found on the bargain counters this week. B. Williams & Co.

Madam, this is an "ad," and we want you to read it. We have recently received a consignment of the best Canadian preserve kettles, sizes from 2 qts. at 30c., to 20 qts. at \$1.75; wooden stoves, 10c.; jar fillers, 10c. to 25c.; jelly glasses, 50c. doz., and would like you to see them before you purchase elsewhere. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

Twenty dozen straw hats, 10c. each to clear, former price \$1.25 each. B. Williams & Co.

THIS WEEK

is expected to be

APRICOT WEEK

Have you left your Order with us.
Quality and price guaranteed.

MOWAT'S GROCERY, 77 Yates Street

A Safe 10 per cent. Investment and Valuable Option

THE V. I. EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.

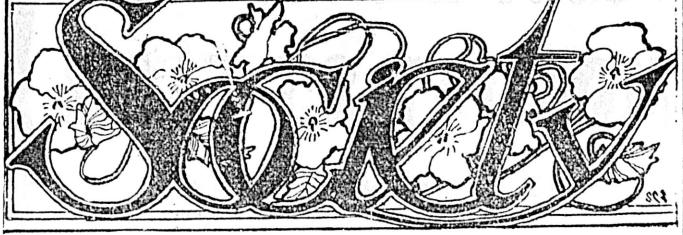
Non-personal Liability, offer for Public subscription a few \$100 per cent. Debentures, constituting a first charge by way of a floating Security on all the Company's valuable properties. Each debenture carries a six months' option to purchase \$100 \$1 fully paid. Treasury share at 25¢ per share.

The Debenture is repayable in monthly instalments.

Full Reports of Mining experts and particulars of the 5 mineral claims and surface rights can be obtained on application to

ROWLAND MACHIN, SECY-TREASURER,

Earle Building, Yates Street Victoria, B. C.



The large number assembled to witness the Derbyshire-Moore wedding thought it an extremely pretty function. The church was artistically decorated in pink and white. The choral service was impressive. The procession was led by a banner carrier, followed by the simple choir, Rev. E. G. Miller, the ushers, Mr. W. Toombs, Mr. M. F. Hatcher, the flower girls, Margaret and Mary Moore, two sisters of the bride, who were dressed in pink figured china silk trimmed with lace and carrying handsome pink and white flower baskets of sweet peas, the bridesmaids, and, lastly, the bride, escorted by her father. As the procession entered the church, Mr. Longfield played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," after which "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden" was sung by the choir. The bride was given away by her father. After the bride's money a reception was held at the bride's parents' residence, from 5 to 7 p.m., where the house was also handsomely decorated in pink and white flowers. The happy couple left by the Wharfoot for the Sound cities, taking in the fair at Esquimalt, after which they return to Victoria for a short visit before leaving for their home at Hawarden, England. The bridegroom's present to the bridesmaids was handsome pearl brooches. Following is a partial list of the other presents. The many friends in England are retaining theirs until the arrival of the bridal couple there. Sterling silver set from people in Colinton, where Miss Scott had been teaching last; cut glass vase, and Mrs. Palmer Kaslo; oak butter dish, Alderman and Mrs. Fulerton; cut glass cruet, Captain and Mrs. Noel; cut glass perfume bottle, Miss Johnson, Vancouver; Bohemian fruit dish, Mr. and the Misses W. H. Clark; pickle jar, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Clark; silk doilies, Miss Kitty Johnson, Vancouver; embroidered collarette and cuffs, Mrs. Macnaughton Jones; chataigne Cloisonne vases, Lionel and Vivian Moore, Shanghai; netted doily, Mrs. Moore; cushion top, Mrs. J. H. Laurie; set of oil paintings, Mrs. and the Misses Lavender, Seattle; tray cloth, Mrs. Malcolm; china tea set, Mr. and Mrs. W. Toombs; silver photo frame, Miss Malcolm; silver bon-bon spoon, Miss Twiss; silver pickle fork, Mr. and Mrs. D. Barker; Oriental silver salt-shakers, Mr. Frank Moore; silver butter knife, Mrs. Cameron; silver berry spoon, Mr. and Mrs. J. McGraw; sterling silver teaspoons, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson; silver sugar spoon, Miss F. Moore; handsome carved Oriental silver set, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moore; Shanghai; silver teacups, Mr. W. T. Tyne; collection of silverware, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Moore (bride's parents); silver fish fork, Captain and Mrs. Olsen; pickle jar, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hatcher; sterling silver hat pins, Master Roland Reid; Wadsworth's Poems, Mrs. John Keen, Kaslo; silver mustard jar, Mrs. F. Cole; silver bonboniere, Mr. and Mrs. A. Evans, Cranbrook; cut glass salt cellars, Misses Margaret and Mary Moore. The dresses of flower girls as well as bride and bridesmaids were the gift of the bride's brother in Shanghai.

Mrs. T. R. Smith entertained many guests at "Eudewold" on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Smith, attired in a gown of mauve, received her guests, assisted by Mrs. E. A. Klug. Those present included Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. Gooch, Mrs. Mara, Mrs. Holley, Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. Moresby, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Rocke, Robertson, Mrs. Stuart, Robertson, Mrs. Ernest, Hannington, Mrs. Frank, Hannington, Mrs. H. H. Hannington, the Misses King, Miss Williams, Mrs. Worsfold, Mrs. Springfield, Mrs. Arthur Jones, Miss Beanlands, Mrs. Frank, Barnard, Miss Barnard, Mrs. Paulus, Irving, Mrs. John, Irving, Mrs. Blaiklock, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. S. S. Gibb, Mrs. H. Gibb, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. Milton, Miss Schofield, Mrs. Gavin Burns, Miss Macdonald, Miss Baynes Reed, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Solly, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. David Rogers, Mrs. G. A. Taylor, Mrs. Fagan, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Gaudin, Mrs. E. G. Wright, Mrs. F. Peters, Mrs. Gilstrap, Mrs. Butchart, Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Macnaughton Jones, Mrs. Beacons, Mrs. Baisa, Mrs. Pigott, Mrs. Burke, Miss Langley, Mrs. Prior, Miss Lampman, The Cecilian orchestra furnished delightful selections throughout the afternoon.

Mrs. Frank Hannington gave a tea at her residence in Carberry Gardens on Tuesday, in honor of Mrs. Colthart, who is visiting this city. Mrs. Hannington, who wore a charming dress of pale blue, was assisted in her tea by her daughter, Miss Trixie Hannington, who wore a cream dress with faint touches of blue. The tea table was prettily decorated in yellow, with nasturtiums. The guests were: Mrs. Rocke, Robertson, Mrs. Harvey, Robert, Mrs. Stuart, Robertson, Mrs. T. T. Todd, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Prior, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Blacklock, Mrs. Cleland, Mrs. Nutt, Mrs. Tatlow, Mrs. Mrs. H. Barnard, Mrs. Baynes, Mrs. Mrs. Rouell, Mrs. Pooley, Mrs. Leverson, Mrs. Charles, Miss Beanlands, Mrs. R. Jones, Mrs. A. Jones, Mrs. Raynor, Mrs. Gaudin, Mrs. Gore, Mrs. T. Gore, Mrs. H. Barnard, Mrs. M. Bell, Mrs. Bullen, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Pittott, Misses Dupont, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Gilstrap, Mrs. Grayley, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. and Miss, Mrs. M. Durnula, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Cuppage, Mrs. Springfield, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Blance, Mrs. Bumby, Mrs. Harrup, Miss Bryden, Mrs. Poff, Mrs. Monteith, Miss Monteith, Mrs. E. Hannington.

No more enchanting spot can be imagined than that in which the majority of the campers have pitched their tents under the shelter of those magnificent spreading trees in the Bishop field at the water's edge at Cadboro Bay. The bathing here is excellent, and one can quite understand the loyalty of the inhabitants of this canvas village when they tell you, even if they do not wish to leave it, for a day. Mrs. M. H. Huxley, of Wake Robin tent, is here, as are also Mrs. Gowen, Mrs. Ledingham, Mrs. Duck, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. North, Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. J. Renouf. All the above ladies have their families and husbands as often as business and convenience permits. There are fifteen young ladies in this canvas village, ranging from 12 to 16, and, as may be supposed, there is an abundance of fun.

A large number of ladies attended at the residence of Mrs. Justin Gilbert, Catherine street, opposite the park, on Thursday afternoon, in honor of her sister, Mrs. Wickersham, who is here with her little daughter from Baya, Idaho. Mrs. Gilbert was assisted by her maid in receiving her guests. Mrs. Ross, Miss Gil, Miss Mary Spencer, Miss Estie, Misses Anna and Mrs. E.ine Gilbert served dainty refreshments. The decorations were in yellow, the tea room looking especially artistic done in wild buttercups. Mrs. Gilbert also entertained a small company on Tuesday evening. Amongst those present were Mrs. Kirk, wife of Mr. Kirk, state superintendent of public instruction, Sacramento, California; Mr. Kirk, Consul and Mrs. Smith, and Mr. Kirk, jr.

Mrs. Campbell Macallum entertained many young folks at Maplebank on Tuesday in honor of Eric Macallum's birthday. Included in those present were Miss Hawthornthwaite, Mr. A. Potts, Mrs. Matthews with her little son and nephew; Mr. and Mrs. Miss Macallum; Mr. and Mrs. W. Jones, their three daughters; Miss Jones, Parry, Miss Dora Watt, Misses Madge, Freda and Joan Walker; Mrs. Monteith and Maud, Berkley and Eleanor Monteith; Mrs. Alan Dumbell and Mrs. Kirk, wife of Mr. Kirk, Consul and Mrs. Smith, and Mr. Kirk, jr.

Mrs. Campbell Macallum entertained

A sewing society was organized by Mrs. Wm. Dalby, assisted by her sister Mrs. Haste, at the home of the former, North Park street, on Tuesday of this week. This is the forerunner of a sale of work which will be held by the ladies of First Presbyterian church in the early autumn, and if this afternoon's work is any criterion, we bespeak a ready sale for these energetic ladies, as large numbers of useful and fancy articles will be forthcoming. Mrs. Dalby served dainty refreshments to the ladies in her charming dining-room. All present seemed to thoroughly enjoy the work. Mrs. Dalby expects a larger number on next Tuesday, when she has again kindly placed her home at their disposal.

Mr. and Mrs. McKay, of Battery street, left this week for an extended visit to their son, who owns a large cattle ranch near Golden. They were accompanied by their little grandson and daughter, the children of ex-Governor now Senator Ross, whose wife, as will be remembered, met such a sad death in the Island disaster.

Miss Dimock and Miss De Wolf, of Winslow, Nova Scotia, have been the guests of Mrs. Beckwith, Hillside avenue, for a few days. They expressed themselves as highly delighted with Victoria.

Miss Bessie, Miss Kate and Miss Nellie Lovell, daughters of Mr. J. B. Lovell, of this city, are at present visiting their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mann, in Portland, as well as seeing the fair.

Mrs. A. W. Bridgeman and family

Mrs. Crease and child and Miss Drake

are amongst those rustinating at Sooke.

They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Muir, of that place.

SPORTING NEWS

LACROSSE.

Victoria Wins From Seattle

The third senior league game to be played here this season took place yesterday, and Seattle was pushed down to last place by the score of 4-3. This was the first appearance of the Seattle team in this city, and they gave the locals all they could, but the Hillites had dropped out, but two teams gave the spectators a good race. The first relay was run by Mellor for the Bays and Patton for the regiment, and Mellor only managed to win by a hair, the score being 2-2. The second relay was run by Wilson and Wilson, the home three in five. The ladies were again in evidence with refreshments, and the afternoon's sport passed off very nicely. The following are the scores of the games:

LAWN TENNIS.

Result of the Finals

There was a fair attendance at the closing games of the handicap tournament yesterday afternoon. The games were all well contested, those present being given a fine view of the game. The first game to be played was the ladies' singles between Mrs. Cole (ove 40-2) and Miss Pitts (ove 15), and was won by Miss Pitts after 2 sets. The second game was the first set a year later, and was won by Mrs. Cole 2-0. The third game was the second twelve games. The mixed doubles resulted in a win for J. Rithet and Miss Wason (ove 5-0) from Capt. Popham and Mrs. Genge (ove 3-0). The first set was won by Capt. Popham, but in the second set Miss Wason and J. A. Rithet managed by brilliant playing to secure the two sets and the match. The gentlemen's singles between Wilson (ove 20) and Langford (ove 20) were drawn, going 4 sets of four, Wilson winning the best three in five. The ladies were again in evidence with refreshments, and the afternoon's sport passed off very nicely. The following are the scores of the games:

Ladies' Singles

Miss Pitts (ove 15) defeated Mrs. Cole (ove 4-2), 6-0, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles

Miss Wason and J. A. Rithet (ove 5-0) defeated Mrs. Genge and Capt. Popham (ove 3-0), 4-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Men's Singles

T. G. Wilson (ove 4-0) defeated E. Langworthy (ove 2-0), 4-6, 7-5, 6-1.

THE TRACK.

J. B. A. Win

The relay race which was run between the J. B. A. A. and No. 1 Co., Fifth Regiment, in connection with the lacrosse match yesterday afternoon, was won by the J. B. A. A., after a very close race. There was only one race, and the Hillites had dropped out, but the two teams gave the spectators a good race. The first relay was run by Mellor for the Bays and Patton for the regiment, and Mellor only managed to win by a hair, the score being 2-2. The second relay was run by Wilson and Wilson, the home three in five. The ladies were again in evidence with refreshments, and the afternoon's sport passed off very nicely. The following are the scores of the games:

CRICKET.

Victoria "A" Team vs 58th Co., R. A.

A most decisive victory on the first inning for the Royal Artillery was the result of the match played yesterday on the home ground of the Victoria C. C. Quite the feature of the match was the batting and running of Capt. Trimen, the captain of the 58th Co., who made 59 runs and took 3 wickets. Howe for Victoria was the only one to reach double figures in the 1st inning, making 10 and 47. In the second Trimen, Richardson and Conroy won the match for the 58th Co., while the Royal Artillery was their most successful bowler, taking 6 wickets. Altogether the game was most enjoyable, spite of the dullness of the weather. Appended is a complete history of the match:

R. A.-1st Inning

Forde, b. Martin 13

Richardson, c. Howe, b. Hilton 13

Corn, Scuds (capt.), c. Williams, b. Hilton 20

Burgess, c. Howe, b. Martin 62

Morrison, c. Hilton, b. Hilton 7

O'Halloran, b. Hilton 4

Sergt. Paley, b. Richardson 48

Greenwood, b. Richardson 55

Davis, b. Richardson 55

Provost, not out 12

Extras 12

Total 116

Victoria-1st Inning

H. J. Martin, c. Forde, b. Biddle 3

W. Gregson, c. Mortimer, b. Burgess 5

L. B. Trimen, b. Biddle 0

A. Coles, run out 0

W. C. Hilton (capt.), b. Biddle 0

B. H. T. Drake, b. Biddle 0

P. Luxton, not out 0

L. N. Conyers, b. Biddle 0

Extras 0

Total 50

Victoria-2nd Inning

Richardson, b. Burgess, c. Fitzsimmons 18

Horne, b. Burgess 47

Trimen, run out 11

Conroy, Mortimer, b. Burgess 0

Drake, c. Burgess, b. O'Hara 2

Martin, b. Burgess 3

Hilton, not out 16

Extras 12

Total 60

Victoria-3rd Inning

H. J. Martin, c. Forde, b. Biddle 3

W. Gregson, c. Mortimer, b. Burgess 5

L. B. Trimen, b. Biddle 0

A. Coles, run out 0

W. C. Hilton (capt.), b. Biddle 0

B. H. T. Drake, b. Biddle 0

P. Luxton, not out 0

Extras 0

Total 50

Victoria-4th Inning

Richardson, b. Burgess, c. Fitzsimmons 18

Horne, b. Burgess 47

Trimen, run out 11

Conroy, Mortimer, b. Burgess 0

Drake, c. Burgess, b. O'Hara 2

Martin, b. Burgess 3

Hilton, not out 16

Extras 12

Total 60

Victoria-5th Inning

H. J. Martin, c. Forde, b. Biddle 3

W. Gregson, c. Mortimer, b. Burgess 5

L. B. Trimen, b. Biddle 0

A. Coles, run out 0

W. C. Hilton (capt.), b. Biddle 0

B. H. T. Drake, b. Biddle 0

ELFORD ST.

Choice Building Lots

Several very choice lots on this road at very reasonable prices.

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

PUMPS

For every purpose—Steam, Electric, Triplex Power, Multistage, Centrifugal, Brewers' Pumps, etc. We carry the largest stock in British Columbia, and can give immediate delivery on standard sizes.

AIR-COMPRESSORS for any duty. Our Davenport type has special features which will interest you.

WATER-TUBE BOILERS.—We manufacture the best.

STRUCTURAL IRONWORK.

ELECTRIC MOTORS, DYNAMOS, COMPLETE PLANTS. Electric supplies of every description.

The Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd. and The Canada Foundry Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: 527-529 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C.

STEPHENS & HAWKINS,

Fort St., Victoria, B. C.

PETERBORO.

Vancouver Island Selling Agents.

Launch Supplies

Sparking Dynamos, Wet, Dry and Storage Batteries, Spark Coils, Spark Plugs, Battery Testers, etc.

Prompt Shipments Our Specialty

Hinton Electric Co.

Money To Loan

ON MORTGAGE OR APPROVED SECURITY.

A. W. Jones, 28 Fort Street

INSURANCE

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE AND ACCIDENT

Oldest and best companies, lowest rates and prompt settlements.

Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd. Temple Bldg., Victoria, B.C.

MONEY TO BURN

By feeding our Excelsior Poultry Meal to your fowls you can double your profits, as it will double your egg supply. Why not try a package of our Egg Producer at 30c, along with the meal?

SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 YATES ST. Tel. 413

ONE SMOKE of our NUGGET CIGAR

Manufactured from Best Quality "Havana" by the

Pacific Cigar Co., 105 Johnson St.

Makes Troubles a Thing of the Past.

Other Industries

For the Island

Italian Expert's Investigations May Justify Large Investments.

Vine Culture and Silk-Worm Breeding Within Range of Possibilities.

Signor Stephen De Vita, of Sala Consitina, Italy, is at present in Victoria, staying at the Dominion hotel. The object of Signor De Vita's visit is to inspect on behalf of an Italian syndicate and report upon this country with regard to its suitability for vine culture and fruit farming and incidentally mulberry growing and silk-worm breeding. The proposition is to found on Vancouver Island an Italian agricultural colony for the purposes aforesaid, joined with the rearing of goats, especially Angora, the products of which in cheese and wool are of Italian specialty. The syndicate proposes first to inaugurate an experimental farm of 1,000 acres, a thousand acres as the nucleus of an industry which it is hoped may eventually attain large proportions, and form an outlet for the congested population of certain Italian agricultural districts. Mr. De Vita is now proceeding to New York to confer with his colleagues on the subject. In speaking of his visit Mr. De Vita said:

"Having been a visitor to Vancouver Island for some time, I have thoroughly investigated the disposition and conditions relative to agriculture, and so far am pleased to say my observations have fulfilled to the letter my fullest expectation."

"One particular item, and I dare say paramount in importance, is the beautiful temperate climate we experience almost the whole year round on Vancouver Island, which compares very favorably with that of Italy. Fruits, grapes, vegetables and all other products of Italy can be easily cultivated and raised here."

"Also this Island is very suitable for the raising of live stock and ranching in all its branches. Taking into consideration all these advantages, I am about to willingly and faithfully recommend this Island, and the Italians who desire to establish a colony here will not be

disappointed, as the wealth of its virgin soil is immeasurable, guaranteeing a successful farming country, perhaps as California or any other region on the Pacific coast."

Mr. McNeil's Movements.—First Vice-President McNeil of the Canadian Pacific railway who arrived in town on Friday spent the greater part of yesterday inspecting the works of the C.P.R. with regard to eventual extension of the E. & N. line have long been an open secret, though it would be absurd to suppose that any definite scheme had been adopted at this early stage. Mr. McNeil had, however, intended, it appears, to go up as far as the Campbell river yesterday in the steamer City of Nanaimo, partly on a fishing cruise and partly to observe the nature of the country. Owing, however, to the unpropitious weather and other causes this trip was abandoned in favor of a run up the E. & N. to Ladysmith and possibly Wellington to inspect the line, leaving at 10 a.m. and returning tonight. It is understood that Mr. McNeil, before returning East, will proceed up the Okanagan and will reserve his intended fishing excursion for the lakes.

100 dozen stylish hats in stiff and soft shapes at half price this week. B. Williams & Co.

Nearly all goods in this line at the present time are adulterated and in fact unfit to use.

GILLETTS is used by the best bakers and caterers everywhere.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. GILLETTS costs no more than the inferior adulterated goods.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

E.W. GILLETTS COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

Use telephone to Nanaimo.

Use telephone to Chilliwack.

Canadians For Garrison Duty

Papers Relating to Negotiations Laid Before Ottawa House.

Hitch in the Arrangements Proposed by Sir F. Borden.

Particulars are to hand detailing the nature and accounting for the slow advance of the negotiations between Great Britain and the Dominion concerning the taking over by Canada of the military establishments and forts at Esquimalt and Halifax. In the Dominion House at Ottawa, on the 7th inst., Sir Frederick Borden, minister of militia, laid the documents concerning the progress of the transfer, up to the present, before parliament. A brief recapitulation of their contents will be of interest to Victoria.

When the Colonial Conference of 1902 was held, occasion was taken by the Canadian ministers to represent the readiness of the Dominion to take over the garrisoning of Esquimalt and Halifax. The proposal, however, while not lost sight of, remained in abeyance until the 20th of last January, when the Dominion authorities again made it, though this time in a more definite form, the exact terms of the proposal being as follows:

"In the event of the suggestion being favorably entertained by the Imperial authorities and the sanction of the Canadian parliament being obtained, the government would proceed with the preparations to assume the whole responsibility for the garrisoning of Halifax and Esquimalt."

And further: "In making this offer, Your Excellency's advisers desire to renew the expression of their wish and intention to avail themselves in all military matters of the advice and experience of Imperial officers, so far as may be consistent with the principles of local government which has proved so beneficial, not only to the colonies, but to the whole Empire."

To this offer, a reply was received from the Hon. Mr. Lyttelton, Secretary for the Colonies, to the effect that "His Majesty's government highly appreciated and gratefully accepted the patriotic offer of your ministers to take over the defence of Halifax and Esquimalt. His Majesty's government recognized that it would be difficult for the Canadian government to replace the troops for some time, and suggests, for the consideration of your government, that a payment might be made for the retaining of Imperial troops for the present, Canada undertaking to defray the cost, which is about £200,000 sterling per annum, exclusive of the contribution already made by the Dominion government in respect to Esquimalt. The payments made by Canada are to be reduced in proportion as the Dominion government is able to replace the Imperial troops by Canadian troops. To enable the army to do this, the sum dispensed by it for the maintenance of Halifax and Esquimalt and their garrisons, still retained their force. Sir Frederick suggested, to overcome the difficulties, that officers of the Imperial forces at Halifax and Esquimalt be transferred to the Canadian permanent forces, should they be willing to accept such transfer. Canada would take over the command of Halifax defences and garrison on July 1, releasing all the Imperial troops by her own permanent troops, including those transferred; that Canada should agree to pay the whole cost of maintenance of the Esquimalt defences and garrison instead of only one-half until she could relieve the whole of the garrison similar to that of Halifax, in due course, but not later than July 1, 1906."

"Sir Frederick Borden's reply to this communication, under date of February 1st last, takes the view that, while the offer of Imperial troops is one to be definitely accepted, it is none the less advisable on many accounts that the transfer of such troops should be entirely borne by Canada, and effected by the Dominion government, in preference to Canada paying a lump sum to the War Office and leaving the whole control of such troops centred in that body, a plan which, in addition to its other disadvantages, would scarcely be constitutional."

As regarding the date for the coming into force of the new arrangement, the Dominion minister of militia expressed a strong preference for the first of July, thus laying the commencement of the fiscal year. Sir Frederick also suggested that the garrisons at present garrisoning Esquimalt and Halifax be left undisturbed until their places could be filled by Canadian troops. These troops should be fed, paid and equipped by Canada precisely as at present by the War Office, and, so soon as Canadian regulars could be raised and trained to take their place, the Imperial troops could be withdrawn as mutual convenience should suit either party.

The proposition, then, was that, on the 1st of July, 1905, the command should be handed over by the commanding officers commanding the Imperial troops to such commanding officers of the Dominion military forces as might be appointed, and the Imperial commanding officers and headquarters staffs should be relieved of their duties. It was further proposed by the Minister of Militia that the War Office be asked to sell to Canada at departmental prices all ammunition, stores and equipment which the Dominion might require for the Imperial forces which remained. The Minister of Militia also suggested that Sir Charles Parsons be retained of the Imperial forces at Halifax, should he be willing to give his advice and counsel from time to time to the military council at Ottawa in regard to questions of detail that might arise; and further, that officers of the Canadian militia who might be appointed either to command or to the staff at Esquimalt or Halifax, should be temporarily gazetted to commissions in the Imperial forces in order that they might be legally entitled to exercise command of Imperial troops. In conclusion, Sir Frederick Borden stated that the present permanent force of the Dominion would, in order to cope with the requirements of the new arrangement, be increased without any delay; but it would be necessary to secure the passage of an amendment to the Militia Act to authorize an increase of the present establishment from two to four thousand men of all ranks.

It was in connection with some of these recommendations that the present delay occurred, and the following brief account of the hitch in the negotiations follows:

The War Office received July 1 the date of the assumption of the fortifications, but regret was expressed that legal and constitutional considerations made it impossible to transfer the Imperial troops while there remained a part of the garrison under the direct payment and administration of colonial authorities, as suggested. The council did not overlook the fact that the payment of a lump sum to the War Office for maintaining the troops was constitutionally open to objection, in view of the fact that half of the cost of the Esquimalt garrison had been paid by Canada for some years past, they hoped that the constitutional objection to increase such contribution temporarily to convert the whole cost might not be found insuperable.

The council were willing, when the British troops were withdrawn, to sell any article of stores which the Canadian authorities might desire to retain. No objection was expressed to the Imperial troops remaining at Esquimalt and Esquimalt until they could be replaced by Canadian troops; but as the Royal Garrison Regiment could not be kept up to establishment, it would be necessary that the infantry of the Halifax garrison should be replaced by Canadian troops as early as possible. The council could not concur in the suggestion that the commanding officer of the Imperial troops should hand over his command to the commanding officer of the Dominion until the relative position of Imperial and permanent officers of the Canadian forces had been more definitely settled. The council made up of the commanding and other officers remaining for such period as might be agreed upon, nor to

If you're looking for Wine, or Liquors, or Beer, You can get them much better by buying them here. We show many Brands, and they're all of the best, Read over this "ad," and then make the test.

Mumm's Champagne at all the large Banquets today, They serve this exclusive, at least so they say. Canadian Red Wheat, you know that is good, Bottled in bond and matured in wood.

It may be you're looking for Lemp's "Extra Pale," We're filling all orders, verbal or mail.

Many other good brands you will find in our stock, And also the pure famous water White Rock.

If Cigars you are smoking, while walking with Han-nah, She'll never object to our brands of Havana.

And if any time you are out of your wits With a raging old headache, try Red Raven Splits.

We keep all of these and some others too,

Call in and see us, we can surely please you.

If you are in doubt we'll be your adviser.

The reliable firm of Pither & Lei-er.

General Parsons proceeding to Ottawa occasionally for the purpose of consultation.

"On May 13 Sir Frederick Borden replied to the War Office. He maintained that the objections to the payment by Canada to the War Office, of the sum dispensed by it for the maintenance of Halifax and Esquimalt and their garrisons, still retained their force. Sir Frederick suggested, to overcome the difficulties, that officers of the Imperial forces at Halifax and Esquimalt be transferred to the Canadian permanent forces, should they be willing to accept such transfer. Canada would take over the command of Halifax defences and garrison on July 1, releasing all the Imperial troops by her own permanent troops, including those transferred; that Canada should agree to pay the whole cost of maintenance of the Esquimalt defences and garrison instead of only one-half until she could relieve the whole of the garrison similar to that of Halifax, in due course, but not later than July 1, 1906."

"That the army council allow a small number of officers of the branches of the service to be seconded to the Imperial army for one, two or three years as may be necessary, for temporary service with the Canadian forces. As late as June 29 Canada was pressing to know when the Royal Regiment was to be withdrawn from Halifax, but has got no reply."

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Prominent Scottish Nobleman Charmed With City's Beauties.

The Earl of Caithness, in the course of an interview with a Colonist reporter at the Drilard yesterday, explained that he had only recently arrived from England, via Montreal and the C. P. R. He had been about in Eastern Canada for the past thirty years, off and on, usually returning to England in winter, but he had never before penetrated beyond the mountains. This time the purpose of his trip was to see British Columbia. He had come through the Rockies, had stayed a while at Banff and then come to Victoria and Victoria. He was now proceeding to Seattle and Portland, and would return thence to Vancouver and proceed through the fruit lands of the Okanagan valley and back eastward through the "Crow's Nest Pass."

"I have no interests here whatever," said the Earl, "and am simply touring. I am delighted with this beautiful country, its marvelous climate and its profusion of flowers and fruits; and it seems to me from what has been told me by my observation that it is destined to grow rapidly into a great residential place, apart from what the future may have in store for it as a great business centre. As regards its industrial developments, I have not been here long enough to form any just opinion, and all I can say is that as a place to live in, it leaves nothing to be desired."

The Caithness title is a Scottish title, and the present holder thereof is seventeenth of the line and a baronet. He succeeded to the title in 1891, and is unmarried. His residences are Berriedale Farm, North Dakota, and 59 Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, London.

He was in connection with some of these recommendations that the present delay occurred, and the following brief account of the hitch in the negotiations follows:

The War Office received July 1 the date of the assumption of the fortifications, but regret was expressed that legal and constitutional considerations made it impossible to transfer the Imperial troops while there remained a part of the garrison under the direct payment and administration of colonial authorities, as suggested. The council did not overlook the fact that the payment of a lump sum to the War Office for maintaining the troops was constitutionally open to objection, in view of the fact that half of the cost of the Esquimalt garrison had been paid by Canada for some years past, they hoped that the constitutional objection to increase such contribution temporarily to convert the whole cost might not be found insuperable.

The council were willing, when the British troops were withdrawn, to sell any article of stores which the Canadian authorities might desire to retain. No objection was expressed to the Imperial troops remaining at Esquimalt and Esquimalt until they could be replaced by Canadian troops; but as the Royal Garrison Regiment could not be kept up to establishment, it would be necessary that the infantry of the Halifax garrison should be replaced by Canadian troops as early as possible. The council could not concur in the suggestion that the commanding officer of the Imperial troops should hand over his command to the commanding officer of the Dominion until the relative position of Imperial and permanent officers of the Canadian forces had been more definitely settled. The council made up of the commanding and other officers remaining for such period as might be agreed upon, nor to

WHO WASTED THE MONEY?

Winnipeg Commercial.

Not long ago a letter was received by the public press from Eastern Canada, asking if there were any honest men in British Columbia. He had lost his money in mining, not through the failure of the property, but through the operations of people who were not honest. He was in good shape, and will undoubtedly pay a dividend to his stockholders, but the promoters of the original company failed and this particular individual lost his money, and now he cannot get it back. He is a good man, and has entirely deserved her, and she has never had the least symptom of the trouble since."—Mr. Patrick Sullivan, Welland, Ont.

PALÉ AND WEAK.

When you are in this condition, the system needs a rebuilding, a reconstructive element, a reinforcement of the vital powers, you need Angier's Emulsion. It gives strength to the nerves, stimulates appetite, helps digest food, aids absorption, and makes flesh and blood. One hundred thousand physicians have supplied the evidence of its worth.

MADISON & CO., LTD.

The singing quality, tone and brilliancy of the

HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO

Made by ye olde firm of Heintzman & Co., Limited

is well-known from the

Atlantic to the Pacific.

The demand for these instruments comes continuously from the cultured classes of society, whose taste is not satisfied with anything inferior.

Excels any piano I ever used.—Albani.

M. W. WAITT & CO., Ltd.,

Sole Agents, VICTORIA, B.C.

Experience is the best teacher.

Housekeepers, who have tried them all, say WINDSOR TABLE

SALT is the perfect table salt.

<p

Admiral Togo's Victory

The Naval and Military Record. The navy department of Japan has published a detailed account of Admiral Togo's report of his victory over the Russian fleet. Summaries and some details of this report have been cabled to several of the English and American newspapers, so that it should now be possible for tactical experts to arrive at definite conclusions upon several points in the great battle. Admiral Togo, we should judge, is not among those who consider the pen mightier than the sword. His report is rigidly technical, and less interesting to the average civilian than the almost picturesque despatch of Lord Nelson. The chief brevity of the Japanese Admiral seems characteristic of the man, and, after all, he was not writing for the Times, or for the national magazines, but he aimed at giving the Japanese navy department an outline of his tactics, and of their tremendous results. Those who want literary style and philosophical reflections on the battle may supplement Admiral Togo's report by reading the latest criticisms of Captain Mahan in the Times of the 15th instant. Indeed, the speculations of various American critics proved, it should be noted, on the 2nd instant, will be found greatly to elucidate the terse report of the victory. Students of early Danish or Scandinavian legends will note in Admiral Togo's report something of the old, barbaric terseness, with the sanguinary details omitted. "We changed our course to the west, in order to appear on the enemy's port side. Our order for action was given at 1.55. We headed southwest for a short time, as if taking a course directly opposite to the enemy. Suddenly, at 2.25, we turned to the east, changing front and moving diagonally, against the enemy's head. And so on, always with the same brevity, always without display of emotion or triumph. Truly, this is the style of a great and a born fighter. The report, however, is crammed with interest for men of the sea. It "gets there," despite its brevity, and tells us nearly all that is really essential. As this report will be studied very minutely, we need not attempt to follow it in detail here. The awful rapidity of the victory will arrest attention, and it would seem that the chief events were logical and timed with cool and inspiring precision. Thus: "The enemy opened fire at 2.08. We did not reply until we had brought our ships within 6,000 metres range. We then concentrated our fire on the enemy's two leading ships. . . . Much in this fashion the report continues throughout, and the Admiral records the astonishing fact that the result of the battle was decided at 2.45, that is to say, within thirty-seven minutes of the first discharge from the victors! The inequality

of the combatants in all that pertains to skill in gunnery and seamanship could hardly be more graphically explained in a dozen columns. Unfortunately, this very inequality in skill and training, as well as in the professional capacity of the rival commanders, detracts from the technical value of the battle. It may prove unwise to draw professional lessons from so overwhelming a debacle as that of May 27th, 1905. And yet, when all is said, comparatively few great sea battles have been evenly contested. Trajan's was little better than a rout, and the results were never in doubt from the outset, despite the numerical superiority of the Romans. . . .

Prussia and the one of the best contested naval battles on a large scale was Lord Howe's victory, and in that case the results were conclusive, but were not dishonorable to the French, and the action lasted for three whole days. But in the recent sea battle we find a Russian fleet, so grossly inferior to the Japanese in the fighting qualities of the personnel, that one questions whether any but the very broadest lesson can be drawn from it. Most expert critics will agree, we think, that the views of Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge and Sir R. Constance as to the alleged tactical unimportance of high speed are finally discredited by this action. These officers, distinguished as they undoubtedly are in their profession, distinguished, too, as men of what may be termed the mathematical type, are clearly at fault in underrating the tactical importance of speed. The Japanese made most effective use of their superior speed throughout the battle, and it will puzzle these distinguished officers to vindicate their argument in the light of Admiral Togo's report. This, indeed, appears so obvious that the point need not be labored. Possible, it may be to sacrifice too much to the attainment of high speed, whether in battleships or cruisers; but this was not the contention of the two minority admirals.

The report of Admiral Togo throws

little light upon the tactical errors of his opponent. We have still to learn why Admiral Rojestvensky exposed his cruiser line to the fire of the Japanese fleet by disposing those vessels to port. Captain Mahan, however, suggests a possible explanation plausible at least to those able to credit the Russian commander with professional ability. He reminds us that such a disposition of cruisers has frequently been adopted in previous battles, but adds that the exposed cruisers, if subjected to the fire of the main fleet, used to run to leeward, through the intervals of their own fleet. Captain Mahan also argues that the Russian cruisers may have been intended as a screen to the battle line against torpedo boat attacks. It seems, indeed,

very possible that daylight attacks may have been apprehended, and these, it is true, might have been effectively repelled by a line of cruisers. On the other hand, the Russian cruisers were bound to be badly mauled by the fire of the Japanese main fleet, and so could not long have served as a torpedo screen. Our impression is, that Admiral Rojestvensky will be judged by history to have been almost destitute of technical skill and of the knowledge that comes from an intelligent study of naval history. Surely it is evident that his commander, despite his numerical superiority of the day, was not the best naval commander of the day. . . .

Prussia and the one of the best

contested naval battles on a large scale was Lord Howe's victory, and in that case the results were conclusive, but were not dishonorable to the French, and the action lasted for three whole days. But in the recent sea battle we find a Russian fleet, so grossly inferior to the Japanese in the fighting qualities of the personnel, that one questions whether any but the very broadest lesson can be drawn from it. Most expert critics will agree, we think, that the views of Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge and Sir R. Constance as to the alleged tactical unimportance of high speed are finally discredited by this action. These officers, distinguished as they undoubtedly are in their profession, distinguished, too, as men of what may be termed the mathematical type, are clearly at fault in underrating the tactical importance of speed. The Japanese made most effective use of their superior speed throughout the battle, and it will puzzle these distinguished officers to vindicate their argument in the light of Admiral Togo's report. This, indeed, appears so obvious that the point need not be labored. Possible, it may be to sacrifice too much to the attainment of high speed, whether in battleships or cruisers; but this was not the contention of the two minority admirals.

The report of Admiral Togo throws

little light upon the tactical errors of his opponent. We have still to learn why Admiral Rojestvensky exposed his cruiser line to the fire of the Japanese fleet by disposing those vessels to port. Captain Mahan, however, suggests a possible explanation plausible at least to those able to credit the Russian commander with professional ability. He reminds us that such a disposition of cruisers has frequently been adopted in previous battles, but adds that the exposed cruisers, if subjected to the fire of the main fleet, used to run to leeward, through the intervals of their own fleet. Captain Mahan also argues that the Russian cruisers may have been intended as a screen to the battle line against torpedo boat attacks. It seems, indeed,

very possible that daylight attacks may have been apprehended, and these, it is true, might have been effectively repelled by a line of cruisers. On the other hand, the Russian cruisers were bound to be badly mauled by the fire of the Japanese main fleet, and so could not long have served as a torpedo screen. Our impression is, that Admiral Rojestvensky will be judged by history to have been almost destitute of technical skill and of the knowledge that comes from an intelligent study of naval history. Surely it is evident that his commander, despite his numerical superiority of the day, was not the best naval commander of the day. . . .

Prussia and the one of the best

contested naval battles on a large scale was Lord Howe's victory, and in that case the results were conclusive, but were not dishonorable to the French, and the action lasted for three whole days. But in the recent sea battle we find a Russian fleet, so grossly inferior to the Japanese in the fighting qualities of the personnel, that one questions whether any but the very broadest lesson can be drawn from it. Most expert critics will agree, we think, that the views of Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge and Sir R. Constance as to the alleged tactical unimportance of high speed are finally discredited by this action. These officers, distinguished as they undoubtedly are in their profession, distinguished, too, as men of what may be termed the mathematical type, are clearly at fault in underrating the tactical importance of speed. The Japanese made most effective use of their superior speed throughout the battle, and it will puzzle these distinguished officers to vindicate their argument in the light of Admiral Togo's report. This, indeed, appears so obvious that the point need not be labored. Possible, it may be to sacrifice too much to the attainment of high speed, whether in battleships or cruisers; but this was not the contention of the two minority admirals.

The report of Admiral Togo throws

little light upon the tactical errors of his opponent. We have still to learn why Admiral Rojestvensky exposed his cruiser line to the fire of the Japanese fleet by disposing those vessels to port. Captain Mahan, however, suggests a possible explanation plausible at least to those able to credit the Russian commander with professional ability. He reminds us that such a disposition of cruisers has frequently been adopted in previous battles, but adds that the exposed cruisers, if subjected to the fire of the main fleet, used to run to leeward, through the intervals of their own fleet. Captain Mahan also argues that the Russian cruisers may have been intended as a screen to the battle line against torpedo boat attacks. It seems, indeed,

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING

The National Council of Women of Canada, held at Charlottetown, P.E.I., June 28th-July 6th, by Mrs. J. Spofford.

"The Island Garden of the Gulf" did not display its sunniest mood, nor smile approvingly in greeting the National Council of Women for its twelfth annual meeting to be held at Charlottetown. On the contrary, in a most disconcerting and undignified manner Old Northumberland made a vigorous protest against this invasion by the women folk, the effect of which was most marked on almost the entire delegation. For the time being, at least, the ardor of the enthusiastic ladies was considerably dampened. The bright red cliffs and green herbage, so beautiful and so noticeable a characteristic of the island, for once did not call forth a single exclamation from the feminine travelers of "How perfectly lovely!" In vain, as disconcerting and as dismal as that of a Pacific winter, the trip across the straits was made, and the train boarded at Summerside, where Dr. Anderson, chief superintendent of education for the province, with members of the Charlottetown council, met the delegation. Their hearty welcome, and profuse apologies for the weather were gratefully accepted by the weary, seasick travelers. So carefully had the hospitality arrangements been carried out, that on arriving at Charlottetown at 10.30 at night no time was necessary for "billetting" or baggage-hunting. Nothing remained to be done but to convey the delegation to the various houses which were waiting to offer their hospitality.

Much to the gratification of the "islanders" and to the comfort of the ladies, when the time arrived to begin the week's conference and work the sun shone brightly, flickering in a most bewitching manner through the spreading crevices to the walks and broad boulevards below, while overhead the birds trilled their sweetest lays. "The sleep storm" was over, and all nature, and the women of the National Council, were once more at peace.

This was the first occasion on which Charlottetown had the pleasure of greeting the august body, and some amongst its prominent citizens still looked askance on this women's movement, of the wisdom or necessity of which they were still incredulous. However, Charlottetown women had invited the council, and Charlottetown men must do their duty. And their duty they certainly did do, and in such an unprejudiced spirit that they were completely won over to the women's camp and soundly converted to the belief that in the life of this young nation of ours, there is a place for its organization, and to the acceptance of the fact that the Woman's Council in its short history has already done much in adjusting many relationships and improving conditions which bear directly on the lines of its women and children, and indirectly on all, and that the future holds an increasingly large sphere of usefulness for the united efforts of the mothers, wives

and sisters of Canada as the work of the council became better known.

Many kind things were said by the press, both through reports and editorials, all of which were perfectly true; by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Premier, the mayor, who presided at the evening meetings, by the clergy from the pulpits, and by the public, who largely attended the meetings to see what the women were doing and how they did it. And all was said in so sincere a manner as to impress one with the genuineness of the commendation.

Prince of Wales College, the educational center of the city, was the headquarters for the gathering, the general meetings were held in Convocation Hall, while a bureau of information occupied one room, an exhibit of Canadian handicrafts another, and postal and news arrangements were most efficiently conducted. Of the dainty luncheons served by the various local associations, what could be said more than that they were such as to tempt the most fastidious, and called forth many favorable comments on the culinary skill of the Charlottetown housekeepers.

The work of each day was provided by half-hourly devotional conduct by the local branch of the King's Daughters. The first day being given over to the consideration of the work of standing committees and of the executive, was largely preparatory for the council proper. Mention of the various standing committees through which the council conducts its work will serve to give an insight of its nature. The committee on "Laws for the better protection of women and children," "Customs and Manual Training," "Peace and arbitration," "The spread of education," "Literature," "Care for the aged and infirm school," "On Immigration," "Vacation school," and supervised play grounds, "Women on school boards," "Suppression of the white slave traffic," and the committee on "Women in agriculture."

In addition to the interesting discussions on the reports of these committees, most excellent papers were read on "The protection of foods offered for sale," "The probation system and indeterminate sentence," which is causing much inquiry as to whether the present system of punishment of offenders against the law does not portend more of the spirit of vengeance than of the spirit of reformation. "The local council in the municipality" was the subject of an interesting paper by Mrs. Boomer of London, who, despite the fact that the limit of three score years and ten is well past, is still pronounced the youngest and wittiest of the council women.

An entire evening, given to an historical conference, was presided over by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor McKinnon. In addition to intensely interesting papers by Miss Fitz Gibbon of Toronto, Mrs. Randolph of Fredericton, and Miss Allen

of Bowmanville, addresses were made by Dr. Anderson, chief superintendent of Education of Prince Edward Island, and by Dr. Morrison, of the Roman Catholic clergy, and vice president of the P.E.I. Historical Society. At this, as at other meetings, vocal and orchestral entertainments contributed by the city's best talent added much to the enjoyment.

Dr. Bryce, the Dominion health officer, addressed the council on the question of tuberculosis, and strongly urged upon the women the necessity of their co-operation in the movement to wipe out this "white plague" which in Prince Edward Island causes one-fifth of its cases of mortality.

Prince of Wales College, the educational center of the city, was the headquarters for the gathering, the general meetings were held in Convocation Hall, while a bureau of information occupied one room, an exhibit of Canadian handicrafts another, and postal and news arrangements were most efficiently conducted. Of the dainty luncheons served by the various local associations, what could be said more than that they were such as to tempt the most fastidious, and called forth many favorable comments on the culinary skill of the Charlottetown housekeepers.

The work of each day was provided by half-hourly devotional conduct by the local branch of the King's Daughters. The first day being given over to the consideration of the work of standing committees and of the executive, was largely preparatory for the council proper. Mention of the various

standing committees through which the council conducts its work will serve to give an insight of its nature. The committee on "Laws for the better protection of women and children," "Customs and Manual Training," "Peace and arbitration," "The spread of education," "Literature," "Care for the aged and infirm school," "On Immigration," "Vacation school," and supervised play grounds, "Women on school boards," "Suppression of the white slave traffic," and the committee on "Women in agriculture."

In addition to the interesting discussions on the reports of these committees, most excellent papers were read on "The protection of foods offered for sale," "The probation system and indeterminate sentence," which is causing much inquiry as to whether the present system of punishment of offenders against the law does not portend more of the spirit of vengeance than of the spirit of reformation. "The local council in the municipality" was the subject of an interesting paper by Mrs. Boomer of London, who, despite the fact that the limit of three score years and ten is well past, is still pronounced the youngest and wittiest of the council women.

An entire evening, given to an historical conference, was presided over by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor McKinnon. In addition to intensely interesting papers by Miss Fitz Gibbon of Toronto, Mrs. Randolph of Fredericton, and Miss Allen

of Bowmanville, addresses were made by Dr. Anderson, chief superintendent of Education of Prince Edward Island, and by Dr. Morrison, of the Roman Catholic clergy, and vice president of the P.E.I. Historical Society. At this, as at other meetings, vocal and orchestral entertainments contributed by the city's best talent added much to the enjoyment.

Dr. Bryce, the Dominion health officer, addressed the council on the question of tuberculosis, and strongly urged upon the women the necessity of their co-operation in the movement to wipe out this "white plague" which in Prince Edward Island causes one-fifth of its cases of mortality.

Prince of Wales College, the educational center of the city, was the headquarters for the gathering, the general meetings were held in Convocation Hall, while a bureau of information occupied one room, an exhibit of Canadian handicrafts another, and postal and news arrangements were most efficiently conducted. Of the dainty

luncheons served by the various local associations, what could be said more than that they were such as to tempt the most fastidious, and called forth many favorable comments on the culinary skill of the Charlottetown housekeepers.

The work of each day was provided by half-hourly devotional conduct by the local branch of the King's Daughters. The first day being given over to the consideration of the work of standing committees and of the executive, was largely preparatory for the council proper. Mention of the various

standing committees through which the council conducts its work will serve to give an insight of its nature. The committee on "Laws for the better protection of women and children," "Customs and Manual Training," "Peace and arbitration," "The spread of education," "Literature," "Care for the aged and infirm school," "On Immigration," "Vacation school," and supervised play grounds, "Women on school boards," "Suppression of the white slave traffic," and the committee on "Women in agriculture."

In addition to the interesting discussions on the reports of these committees, most excellent papers were read on "The protection of foods offered for sale," "The probation system and indeterminate sentence," which is causing much inquiry as to whether the present system of punishment of offenders against the law does not portend more of the spirit of vengeance than of the spirit of reformation. "The local council in the municipality" was the subject of an interesting paper by Mrs. Boomer of London, who, despite the fact that the limit of three score years and ten is well past, is still pronounced the youngest and wittiest of the council women.

An entire evening, given to an historical conference, was presided over by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor McKinnon. In addition to intensely interesting papers by Miss Fitz Gibbon of Toronto, Mrs. Randolph of Fredericton, and Miss Allen

of Bowmanville, addresses were made by Dr. Anderson, chief superintendent of Education of Prince Edward Island, and by Dr. Morrison, of the Roman Catholic clergy, and vice president of the P.E.I. Historical Society. At this, as at other meetings, vocal and orchestral entertainments contributed by the city's best talent added much to the enjoyment.

Dr. Bryce, the Dominion health officer, addressed the council on the question of tuberculosis, and strongly urged upon the women the necessity of their co-operation in the movement to wipe out this "white plague" which in Prince Edward Island causes one-fifth of its cases of mortality.

Prince of Wales College, the educational center of the city, was the headquarters for the gathering, the general meetings were held in Convocation Hall, while a bureau of information occupied one room, an exhibit of Canadian handicrafts another, and postal and news arrangements were most efficiently conducted. Of the dainty

luncheons served by the various local associations, what could be said more than that they were such as to tempt the most fastidious, and called forth many favorable comments on the culinary skill of the Charlottetown housekeepers.

The work of each day was provided by half-hourly devotional conduct by the local branch of the King's Daughters. The first day being given over to the consideration of the work of standing committees and of the executive, was largely preparatory for the council proper. Mention of the various

standing committees through which the council conducts its work will serve to give an insight of its nature. The committee on "Laws for the better protection of women and children," "Customs and Manual Training," "Peace and arbitration," "The spread of education," "Literature," "Care for the aged and infirm school," "On Immigration," "Vacation school," and supervised play grounds, "Women on school boards," "Suppression of the white slave traffic," and the committee on "Women in agriculture."

In addition to the interesting discussions on the reports of these committees, most excellent papers were read on "The protection of foods offered for sale," "The probation system and indeterminate sentence," which is causing much inquiry as to whether the present system of punishment of offenders against the law does not portend more of the spirit of vengeance than of the spirit of reformation. "The local council in the municipality" was the subject of an interesting paper by Mrs. Boomer of London, who, despite the fact that the limit of three score years and ten is well past, is still pronounced the youngest and wittiest of the council women.

An entire evening, given to an historical conference, was presided over by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor McKinnon. In addition to intensely interesting papers by Miss Fitz Gibbon of Toronto, Mrs. Randolph of Fredericton, and Miss Allen

of Bowmanville, addresses were made by Dr. Anderson, chief superintendent of Education of Prince Edward Island, and by Dr. Morrison, of the Roman Catholic clergy, and vice president of the P.E.I. Historical Society. At this, as at other meetings, vocal and orchestral entertainments contributed by the city's best talent added much to the enjoyment.

Dr. Bryce, the Dominion health officer, addressed the council on the question of tuberculosis, and strongly urged upon the women the necessity of their co-operation in the movement to wipe out this "white plague" which in Prince Edward Island causes one-fifth of its cases of mortality.

Prince of Wales College, the educational center of the city, was the headquarters for the gathering, the general meetings were held in Convocation Hall, while a bureau of information occupied one room, an exhibit of Canadian handicrafts another, and postal and news arrangements were most efficiently conducted. Of the dainty

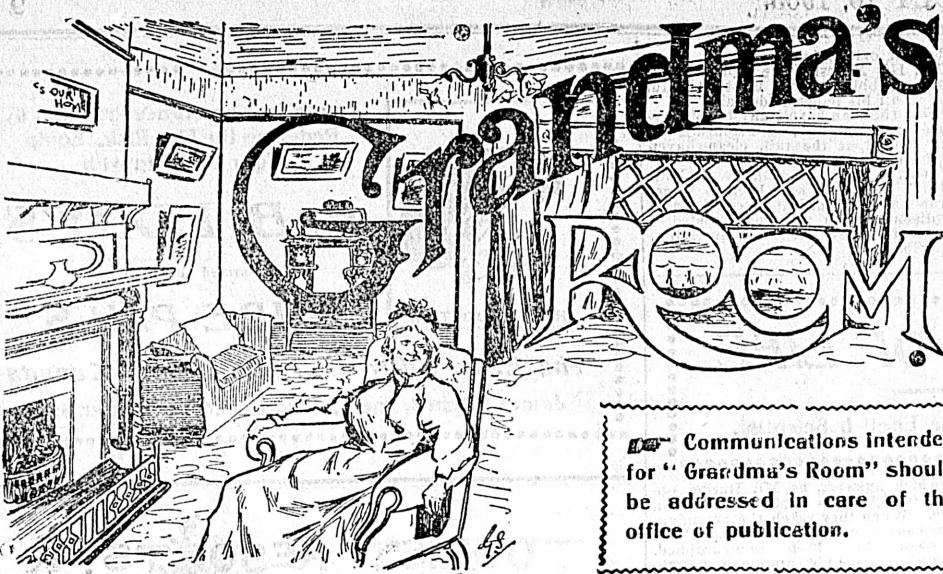
luncheons served by the various local associations, what could be said more than that they were such as to tempt the most fastidious, and called forth many favorable comments on the culinary skill of the Charlottetown housekeepers.

The work of each day was provided by half-hourly devotional conduct by the local branch of the King's Daughters. The first day being given over to the consideration of the work of standing committees and of the executive, was largely preparatory for the council proper. Mention of the various

standing committees through which the council conducts its work will serve to give an insight of its nature. The committee on "Laws for the better protection of women and children," "Customs and Manual Training," "Peace and arbitration," "The spread of education," "Literature," "Care for the aged and infirm school," "On Immigration," "Vacation school," and supervised play grounds, "Women on school boards," "Suppression of the white slave traffic," and the committee on "Women in agriculture."

In addition to the interesting discussions on the reports of these committees, most excellent papers were read on "The protection of foods offered for sale," "The probation system and indeterminate sentence," which is causing much inquiry as to whether the present system of punishment of offenders against the law does not portend more of the spirit of vengeance than of the spirit of reformation. "The local council in the municipality" was the subject of an interesting paper by Mrs. Boomer of London, who, despite the fact that the limit of three score years and ten is well past, is still pronounced the youngest and wittiest of the council women.

An entire evening, given to an historical conference, was presided over by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor McKinnon. In addition to intensely interesting



Communications intended for "Grandma's Room" should be addressed in care of the office of publication.

LITTLE LECTURES.

The tremendous force of mind power over the body and its health is aptly illustrated by the examples of misdirected mental influence, as seen daily by any observing person.

Who does not number amongst one's acquaintances the woman who literally enjoys "soul-health"? She revels in fresh and indomitable symptoms of a deathly nature, and all her conversation is of her maladies. She entertains (?) her friends with her miseries, and is mortally offended if told that she is looking well! And, indeed, she does not look well for any length of time after her practice of auto-suggestion towards illness. She actually does suffer; and becomes the enervated, weak, unhappy slave of "imagination," some say. But I think she is the victim of misapplied auto-suggestion.

A recent one of our Northern Indians will tell you of their old-time practice of "soul-calling." "I have called your soul," says the avaricious "medicine man," "and you will sicken and die as the sun goes down on its tenth journey after this one unless you bring to me—" and here follows the price of the victim's "soul." Said victim may be a strong, young, vigorous man; but just so surely as his "soul is called," just so surely will he weaken, grow thin, and suffer agonies of bodily torture as well as mental, rapidly going down to death. If his ransom is obtained, and his "soul returned to his body," he regains his health and strength; but if failure is his, as it sometimes is, then on the day set, at sundown, he dies. "Imagination," you say. But, indeed, it is an example of misapplied therapeutic suggestion—an agent powerful for good as well as for evil. There is a cure suggested; without it he dies, but with it he lives.

Some years ago it was my privilege to know a case of the most stubborn chronic invalidism. The victim was a man who had been a portly, robust, full-rod conductor of a sturdy, worker. But now he was now he had been a thin, bent invalid, unable to do a day's work. He had become possessed of the idea that whiskey had burned a hole in his stomach, through which his food escaped, and that he was not able to retain sufficient to nourish his strength. So he grew weak. He consulted a physician, whose skill he judged by his "ad." in an American paper, and his diagnosis was confirmed, with promise of help for the "small" fee. When the fee was paid, the small bank account—"dotted," no longer. He moved to Vancouver, where for four years he was supported by his wife and children. One strange symptom was the agony of pain and burning caused by a mouthful of whiskey or brandy.

So much for his sufferings; now note his cure.

From San Francisco came a circular and then letters offering cure by faith and prayer. But he must come and board at the Faith Cure Institution. Both he and his wife had confidence in this practice, he said. "But," I asked them, "What if you have faith, and think that you are to be cured through prayer, can you not pray at home? God is everywhere! For some weeks they followed this advice, but without avail. So denial was practiced and sacrifices made to obtain the means to go to the "Institution," and there in two weeks our victim was—truly—cured. He worked hard, was healthy, and prosperity came his way once more.

"Why was it, that do you suppose," he asked me, "that their prayers were unanswered while ours had no effect?"

"I have no explanation for that," I answered. "It must be owing to usurious discount on all prayers received from Vancouver."

Sad to relate, however, whiskey hurt him no longer, and he drank himself into poverty again; but when sober, he remained well and strong to the day he staggered off a gang-plank and was drowned.

Now we know that auto-suggestion may be used as an efficient aid towards the cure of disease with as strong an effect as with the power shown in the less desirable direction, which these cases illustrate. Do not judge me as saying that "there you go again," but rather as teaching that much of evil symptoms, pain, unhappiness and general downheartedness may be overcome and completely conquered by keeping the mind and will force on healthier, brighter thoughts.

Just so surely as our Northern native, healthy and strong, will die when it is suggested to him from a source in which he truly believes that he must die, so lives when the same trusted oracle says of a natural law on a natural subject? Given the same law under the control of a trained and higher mind, and greater results may be expected. Think health, and dwell on your strength, and you escape much of the misery of your real illness. Think happy thoughts, dwell upon your blessings and the brightness of your life, and happiness and sunshine will surround you, in spite of the real troubles which may have fallen to you.

Physical Culture

Of course, if you have exercised with tense muscles, you will, for a few days, feel a little fatigued and sore, but the exercises on this account, but cure the stiffness and pain by continued exercise, which will strengthen and harden the muscles beyond these petty rebellions. Do not make the mistake of over-exercising; but rest when tired, even if the prescribed number of exercises has not been completed. As your practice continues, you will tire less quickly, and may exercise longer. Put your mind into the work, that the muscles may not be exercised in a flat, by relaxed state, but let them feel the strain, and realize the benefit of the stretching and hardening process. There must be a concentration of will power on each exercise. Do not take these exercises just after a meal. It is well to lie down, covered with a light blanket, for five minutes, if the exercises seem to exhaust or overheat you. After this, the body may be cleansed of the perspiration by a tepid sponge bath.

Before taking the severer exercises, which will follow these first eight, devote a week or so to the simpler first ones. In this way you will learn to breathe well to stand well, and to stiffen and relax the joints and muscles. Practice breathing every day, no matter which of the movements you select as your day's exercise. Drink a glass of cold water always before taking the exercises. Eliminate disease from your system by drinking freely of cold water between meals. Water is a cleanser internally, externally and eternally.

EXERCISES FOR HIPS, BACK AND KIDNEYS.

Correct position—Arms hanging by side, palms forward, grasping bells. Muscles of arms and legs, stiff and rigid.

Without bending leg at knee or turning the foot, lift the right leg up two or three inches by a strong contraction of the muscles, rest just above the hip. Do the same with the left foot. Attempt to do this half a dozen times, or eight movements in all.

Do not sway nor move the body. Make strongest possible contractions of the muscles. Take no breathing exercise with the movement. You may take one before this exercise, but not with it. Note the warmth of circulation through the back and the feeling of strength which grows with the continued practice of this exercise.

Second exercise as aid to the above, and also to develop muscles below the waist:

Correct position, chest forward, arms hanging by sides, palms towards body. Using hips as pivot, turn body to right and left as far as possible, being careful to hold all the body tense; all movements to be at waist line and above. Now bend body, using hips as pivot, first to left then to right, as far possible. When bending to left, raise right hand till finger tips rest in armpits, and vice versa. Repeat five times. The second half of this exercise to be taken with all muscles relaxed.

Follow these two exercises with this, to aid digestion, help the kidneys, and the legs.

Correct position, arms down, muscles relaxed. Bend body forward from hips; knees stiff, till upper half of body is at right angles with lower half. Swing arms forward and back, trying to meet hands over shoulders. Repeat five times.

General exercise for back, neck, hips and abdomen: Lie on floor at full length, on your back; fold arms across chest. Without bending knees or lifting heels



NOW I notice a decided improvement in the cultivation of tobacco in Cuba.

The soil is artificially fertilized and the plants regularly tended by experienced men to keep down the destructive caterpillar—and keep the plant nipped back so that only as many leaves are left on the plant as nature will allow it to properly mature—consequently the quality of the tobacco has so improved that when I buy the well matured and well cured leaves I obtain the choicest smoking material the world produces.

J. BRUCE PAYNE, Limited, Granby, P.Q.

The celebrated Broadleaf, grown in Connecticut, I use as binder, and a genuine clear leaf of Sumatra, imported from Amsterdam, Holland, completes my Pharaoh and makes it a delicate, charming smoke.—J.B.P.

None genuine unless branded PHA-RO

given up alcohol, meat, bread, uncooked tarts, some of tea and butter, salt, tea, coffee, fish, cooked vegetables, on which I proposed to support life, are fatal to it, and I find that a diet of varlettes and lemonade leaves me feeble for my work and—what is much more important—my exercise. All, all are gone, the old familiar pleasures of the table, and something is needed to replace them. All that is simple, however, and I assume that all have taken this problem in step. But then comes the proper disposal of one's time. We are all for the simple life, but on examination it proves to be a little less simple than one would have hoped. In another daily paper a lady has expounded it for us. I will not mention her name, as I fear to misquote her dicta, but so far as I can remember, they were as follows: On a summer day, you should rise at half-past three, and lie on the grass listening to the birds till eight. Then you should meditate on a banana, an apple—but Smith, the delicious fruit—washed down with milk. (Jones says milk is poison.) More open air amusement till seven, when you should have another hotly debatable meal like the first, and go to bed. I have always envied the life of domestic animals not made to work, and this is very like it. But it is undoubtedly difficult when you have to earn your bread—or a more hypocritical substitute in London. In fact, the reflection crosses my mind that this simple life, rather resembles the essentials the unfair luxury denounced by the other prophet. It is an awkward train of thought. It is not possible for me to rise at half-past three, but it is possible, and extremely pleasant, to go out at eight, and walk and run for an hour on the pathetic turn of a London park. Thereafter one's bath is ineffably delightful; one has a glow of bien être, and one's conscience preens itself and purifies. Only then is a man a man, leaving one agreeably tired, makes work a most distasteful thing, therefore to be done with the less efficiency, and again comes the question if this asceticism be not rather like self-indulgence. Oh, dear! It is a hard problem. Is one to die from lack of food which Smith and Jones agree in holding innocuous, and is one's poor work to dwindle and cease? Or—the unfashionable thought—should a man go about his business, and make exercise, take the chance of time and inclination, and—I stop my ears for the certain howl of execration—and eat and drink what pleasant things he can get, while their harmfulness remains a theory for him? A base thought, perhaps, but not actively noxious, for of course he will not dare."

Grandma's Callers

Some time ago Grandma asked for little gossip from her callers regarding the species of woodpecker known as "sap sucker." Does he in a greedy fit of intemperance, see as beverage the sap of the apple tree?

No, he is ready to accuse the little worker of evil intent; but it seems that the majority are too busy going to the store for shot to take time to look at other than the circumstantial evidence "Execution first" is the cry. "Evidence afterwards." So "Grandma" wrote to one in authority, one who may be depended upon to know whereof he speaks, and so strongly does he feel the injustice done this true farmer's friend, that he and another student of nature joined forces and sent me the following items, which I quote from the item:

"Grandma" is prone to look upon woodpeckers with suspicion. When the birds are seen scampering on the trees and pecking at the bark, and fresh holes are found in the trees, it is concluded that they are doing harm. The birds are locating the wood-boring larvae, and these insects and eggs they dislodge and devour. The holes from which the borers are taken are afterwards occupied by colonies of ants, and these in turn are drawn out and eaten by the woodpecker. . . . The only species which may do harm, does so by searching for wood-boring insects, and his enemies are secondary, and are only 23 per cent, even to 40 per cent, beneficial. And for this he die."

It God put an end to the life of every human being who was 23 per cent, bad to 77 per cent, good, dear old Teddy Roosevelt wouldn't have time to think twice about "race suicide," would he?

The sympathies of those who investigate are with the sap sucker.

For five cents and a piece of pie, one little assassin, whose heart extended from his stomach to his pocket-book, was hired to demand that a little sap sucker caught "red-handed" on an apple tree, should sacrifice his life for the sake of his species.

This specimen "Grandma" herself examined. Her little crop was filled bursting with peeled eggs. Next she took some time examining and measuring the holes the little victim had made in the trees. None—not even once—extended beyond the bark of the tree, and a million of them could not have done the injury that moss, lack of pruning, and the saving of spraying "expense" either alone, had done to this same orchard, in whose behalf the little friend of fruit-growers had given his valuable little life.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

This specimen "Grandma" herself examined. Her little crop was filled bursting with peeled eggs. Next she took some time examining and measuring the holes the little victim had made in the trees. None—not even once—extended beyond the bark of the tree, and a million of them could not have done the injury that moss, lack of pruning, and the saving of spraying "expense" either alone, had done to this same orchard, in whose behalf the little friend of fruit-growers had given his valuable little life.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys.

Now, I want you to take up little sap sucker's battle and protect him; look up his good qualities, the work he delights in, and form yourselves into a "protective club" if you can for our bird friends. Let us find more feathered and flying friends—birds or insects—and see if we cannot form an "aid society" equal to that which has been formed for abused and helpless little boys

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

BAGS AND TARPAULINS

JUENE & BRO., 125 Government, Tel. 795.

BLACKSMITHS, ETC.

WM. DOCKINGS, BLACKSMITHING, including ship work, engine and machinery forging; farm implements and machinery of all kinds repaired; estimates given on builders and contractors' work of all kinds. 203 Government street, Victoria, B. C., phone 232. JULY 21

BOOKBINDING

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbindery in the province; the result is equal in proportion. JULY 14

BOAT BUILDERS.

A. HARRIS—Yacht, Launch, Boat and Canoe Builder; repairs, etc. No. 65 Work Street, Rock Bay. JULY 15

BOOT & SHOE REPAIRING

WORK DONE with neatness and despatch; lowest prices; repairs while you wait. Private waiting rooms. A. Hibbs, 3 Oriental ave., opp. Grand Theatre. Tel. 822. JULY 7

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad Street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

CANVAS GOODS

JUENE & BRO., 125 Government, Tel. 795.

CARTRIDGES

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.—Sole agents for Curtis and Harvey's celebrated "Amberlite" Smokeless Cartridges. JULY 15

CONTRACTOR.

C. A. McGREGOR—Carpenter and Jobber, 95 Yates Street. Terms moderate. JULY 14

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

VICTORIA COFFEE & SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government street. A. J. Morley, proprietor. JULY 14

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office, 52 Wharf St. Telephone 171. JULY 14

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 18.

DYE WORKS

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—141 Yates street. Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Tel. 200. JULY 20PAUL'S CLEANING AND PRESSING WORKS—121 Fort street. Tel. 624. JULY 20

FEATHER RENOVATORY.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS by having them cleaned at the Sanitary Feather Works, corner Fort and Blanchard streets. Tel. 302. Hard & Ward, proprietors. JULY 15

GUN AND LOCKSMITH.

WAITES BROS., 58 Fort St. Tel. 446. JULY 15

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealers in hardware, iron, pipe, fittings and brass goods. Wharf Street, Victoria. JULY 15E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets. JULY 15

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

C. A. GOODWIN, Porter Block, Douglas street, manufacturer and importer of Sashes, blinds, etc.; complete assortment of Whips, Rugs; Internation Stock Food for sale. JULY 15

INSURANCE AGENTS

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.—Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Insurance effected at lowest rates in reliable companies. JULY 15

INDIAN CURIOS

STADTHAGEN, INDIAN TRADER, 70 Johnson street, will sell Indian goods at half the price you pay elsewhere. JULY 15

JAPANESE GOODS

NOVELTIES in Japanese Silk and Cotton Crepe Goods of all descriptions; Porcelain Vases, Cloisonne and Lacquered wares; Fancy Baskets and Boxes. J. M. Nagano & Co., 6 Douglas street, Balmoral Block, Victoria. JULY 12DIRECT IMPORTATIONS of Fancy Japanese Goods, Carles, Silks, Brass, Satsuma and Cloisonne Ware, can be found at the Minkado Bazaar, Hotel Victoria Block, Government and Johnson streets. JULY 15THE LATEST NOVELTIES in JAPANESE Goods, Carles, Silks, Brass, Satsuma and Cloisonne Ware, can be found at the Oriental Bazaar, 90 Douglas street; Yokohama Bazaar, 155 Government St. JULY 11

KEY FITTING & LOCK REPAIRING

WAITES BROS., 58 Fort St. Tel. 446. JULY 15

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING PARLORS

SCALP TREATMENT, shampooing and facial massage. Ladies attended at hotel or residence. Unique Manicuring Parlors. 654 Fort street. Telephone B1089. JULY 14

LADIES' TAILORS

AH WING & CO., 100 Government, makes a specialty of ladies' suits and costumes. JULY 15

LIME CEMENT & PLASTER PARLORS

RAYMOND & SONS, 133 Government st., dealers in Lime, Cement, Plaster Parls and Bricks; Builders and Contractors supplied. Tel. Office 272; Res. 370. JULY 13

LITHOGRAPHING

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSED—Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonial Printing & Publishing Co., Limited. JULY 13

LOGDES AND SOCIETIES.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Victoria Camp, No. 52, Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, meets in A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street, 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month. Wm. Jackson, clerk. JULY 13COURT VANCOUVER, No. 5755, A. O. F.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in month, K. of P. hall, Douglas street. J. F. Fahay, C. R.; Sidney Wilson, Secy. JULY 13NATIVE SONS—Post No. 1, meets K. of P. hall, 1st Tues. of each month. A. E. Haynes, Secy., Bk. of Commerce Bldg. JULY 13SONS OF ENGLAND—Prince of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. hall, 1st and 3rd Tues. S. Doncaster, pres.; Thos. Gravlin, sec. JULY 13L. O. O. F.—Dominion Lodge, No. 4, Odd Fellows' Block, Douglas street, Third night. T. Bamford, Secy. JULY 13I. O. O. F.—No. 2, Columbia Lodge, Odd Fellows' block, Douglas st., Wed. night. R. W. Fawcett, Rec. Sec.; res. 24 Carr. JULY 13K. of P.—No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, corr. Douglas and Pandors st. H. Weber, K. of R. & S. Box 544. JULY 13

MIXED PAINTS AND VARNISHES

JOSEPH SEARS, 91-93 Yates street, Tel. B742—Completes assortment best goods at lowest prices. JULY 15

MERCHANT TAILORS

FOR STYLISH, WELL-MADE CUSTOM Clothes at lowest possible prices, call at Ah Wing & Co., 100 Government street, Victoria, B. C. JULY 13

MILLINERY

LADIES' HATS RETRIMMED, bringing their own material; Panama hats cleaned and represerved. No. 65½ Fort Street. JULY 13

NEOSTYLE DUPLICATING

A. M. JONES, 98½ Government, Tel. 302. JULY 13

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFFER—General machinist. No. 154 Government Street. JULY 14

PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING

JOSEPH SEARS, 91-93 Yates street, Tel. B742—Jobbing promptly attended to. JULY 15

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD., carry in stock Pig Lead, Plating, Steel Lead, Lead Waste, Steel Zinc, and other supplies. JULY 15

PLUMBERS, ETC.

C. M. COOKSON—97 Johnson Street. Sanitary plumbing and heating; jobbing and out-of-town orders a specialty. Quotations on all kinds of plumbing supplies, pipe and fittings and stoves, on application. Tel. 674. JULY 14

PLUMBING & HOT WATER HEATING

SANITARY PLUMBING, STEAM, HOT Water and Gas Fitting. Jobbing work promptly attended to. Victoria Plumbing Co. Tel. A313. 114 Yates street. JULY 14RING UP PHONE 220 when in need of a good plumber. Special attention given to jobbing. E. F. Gelger, Johnson and Pandora streets. JULY 17

PHOTOGRAPHERS

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street; all kinds of photographic materials for amateurs and professionals; kodaks, premos, secundaries, etc. Phone 300A. Same Block—Maynard's Leather and Shoe Finding Store. Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; views of Br'tish Columbia & Alaska for sale. JULY 14

SAW & TOOL SHARPENING

WAITES BROS., 58 Fort St. Tel. 446. JULY 16

SCAVENGRERS.

MRS. E. LINES—230 Yates street. Yards, etc. cleaned. Phone 847. JULY 14

SEWER PIPE

FIELD TILE, Ground Flue Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Limited, corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B. C. JULY 14

SAILMAKERS

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.—Handlers of Liverpool coarse, fine and rock salt. JULY 15

SALT MERCHANTS

JEUNE & BRO., 125 Government, Tel. 795. JULY 14

SALT MERCHANTS

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.—Handlers of Liverpool coarse, fine and rock salt. JULY 15

SAW & TOOL SHARPENING

WAITES BROS., 58 Fort St. Tel. 446. JULY 16

SCAVENGRERS.

MRS. E. LINES—230 Yates street. Yards, etc. cleaned. Phone 847. JULY 14

SEWER PIPE

FIELD TILE, Ground Flue Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Limited, corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B. C. JULY 14

SAILMAKERS

JEUNE & BRO., 125 Government, Tel. 795. JULY 14

SAILMAKERS

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.—Handlers of Liverpool coarse, fine and rock salt. JULY 15

SAW & TOOL SHARPENING

WAITES BROS., 58 Fort St. Tel. 446. JULY 16

SCAVENGRERS.

MRS. E. LINES—230 Yates street. Yards, etc. cleaned. Phone 847. JULY 14

SEWER PIPE

FIELD TILE, Ground Flue Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Limited, corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B. C. JULY 14

SAILMAKERS

JEUNE & BRO., 125 Government, Tel. 795. JULY 14

SAILMAKERS

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.—Handlers of Liverpool coarse, fine and rock salt. JULY 15

SAW & TOOL SHARPENING

WAITES BROS., 58 Fort St. Tel. 446. JULY 16

SCAVENGRERS.

MRS. E. LINES—230 Yates street. Yards, etc. cleaned. Phone 847. JULY 14

SEWER PIPE

FIELD TILE, Ground Flue Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Limited, corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B. C. JULY 14

SAILMAKERS

JEUNE & BRO., 125 Government, Tel. 795. JULY 14

SAILMAKERS

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.—Handlers of Liverpool coarse, fine and rock salt. JULY 15

SAW & TOOL SHARPENING

WAITES BROS., 58 Fort St. Tel. 446. JULY 16

SCAVENGRERS.

MRS. E. LINES—230 Yates street. Yards, etc. cleaned. Phone 847. JULY 14

SEWER PIPE

FIELD TILE, Ground Flue Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Limited, corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B. C. JULY 14

SAILMAK

In the World of Labor

Let me but do my work from day to day, in field or forest, at the desk or loom, in roaring market-place, or tranquil room. But find it in my heart to say, When vagrant wishes beckon me astray, "This is my work, my blessing, not my doom. Of all who live I am the one by whom This work can best be done in the right way."

Then shall I see it not too great nor small To suit my spirit, and to prove my powers.

The world I cheerful greet the laboring hours.

And cheerful turn when the long shadows fall.

At eventide, to play and love and rest, Because I know for me my work is best.

—Henry Van Dyke.

The population of the city of Chicago is 2,272,760.

The American Order of Elks has a membership of 200,000.

Toronto has 171 Sunday schools, 6,600 teachers, and 50,000 scholars.

Russia's mining and metal industries employ 600,000 workers.

Forty-five per cent. of Canadians are engaged in husbandry.

Of 1,300,000 railway workers in the United States, it is said that 1,000,000 are unorganized.

Toronto bakers' strike is likely to prove a blessing in disguise. While some will suffer, the toiling bakers will be treated to a considerable drop in the price of bread.

Ten years ago not a female electrician was recorded in the United States; now there are 400 of them. The technical schools are largely responsible for this

The working day in Chinese cotton mills lasts 13½ hours, night shifts working ten hours. Many mills in Shanghai pay by piecework, and the wages earned amount to about twelve cents a day.

Crofton smelter will be in operation in three or four weeks. The smelter people are now building a wharf, and have a force of 25 men working. A new elevator has been put in and the sampling mill has been raised one storey.

Article XVII. of the American Federation of Musicians' Constitution reads: "No member of the American Federation of Musicians shall be permitted at any time to play a paid engagement with any enlisted man in the United States Army or United States Navy."

The International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association met in convocation at Detroit, Mich., last week under the presidency of D. B. Keefe. The membership reaches nearly 100,000.

The local tramway employees will hold their annual picnic at Goldstream on Tuesday, the 25th inst., and \$300 will be distributed in prizes, and a good time is being looked forward to.

The wage earners in the state of New York are the best organized of any state in the Union. Those holding union cards number one to each eighteen inhabitants.

The city council of St. Thomas, Ont., has passed a resolution memorializing the Dominion government to withdraw the order deporting American employees of the Pere Marquette railway.

A member of the Sydney, New South Wales, Bootmakers' Union, who tried to sink out of paying his dues to the union, was arrested by order of the sheriff, after he had been given numerous opportunities of paying up.

The striking carpenters at Montreal are complaining, through President Bayard, of the District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, that the committee of the Baron de Hirsch Institute are seeking to fill strikers' positions with recently arrived Jews.

Walter Damrosch, director of the New York Symphony orchestra, has settled his difficulty with the Mutual Musical Protective Union of New York, by paying, under protest, a fine of \$1,000 for putting five imported musicians at work without advertising sufficiently in this country the fact that there were vacancies in his organization.

Delegates from the local Tailors' Union presented a list of merchant tailors, at the last meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, who paid union wages and used the union label in the city, as follows: Messrs. E. Schaper, A. Paled, Cooper & Linklater, J. Creighton, Croft & Toombs, Sprinkling Bros., Bissell & Potts, J. McCurrach, J. Sorenson, and A. Gregg & Son.

The Trades and Labor Council are making an effort to have the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress hold its sessions for 1905 in Victoria, and are endeavoring to send a delegate to this year's congress, which meets in Toronto in September.

Chief Roderick, of the Pennsylvania State Department of Mines, has made public an abstract of his annual report for 1904, showing that the average days worked in the fifteen anthracite districts last year was 213. The total production was 65,700,258 tons; total employees, 161,330; fatal accidents, 505; non-fatal, 1,047.

Officials of the United Mine Workers claim that at present 350,000 miners in the bituminous coal districts stand in a direct agreement with the operators, and that no effort will be left untried to effect a similar agreement with the anthracite operators at the expiration of the present agreement, which is made through an arbitration board appointed by President Roosevelt.

Expert chemists carefully watch and test every step in the making of

Sunlight Soap

The fats and oils must be perfectly pure and at every stage of the process the soap must come up to Sunlight standard. It cleanses your clothes perfectly, makes your laundry soft and fluffy, does not destroy your most dainty linens or injure your hands.

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto



At Toronto the Canada Foundry Company's agreement regarding employees to work 55 hours a week and remain in the firm's employment a year on penalty of forfeiting a \$40 deposit has been seriously affected by a judgment of Justice Ellis. A workman who left the company's employment sued for \$22 wages, which the company retained. The magistrate gave judgment in his favor. He had asked for better work, and was told to quit. The company will carry the case to a higher court.

The mines at Nanaimo are still shut down, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port Alberni, and the citizens are waiting for a quiet appearance. A large proportion of those who have worked in the mines until the present dispute occurred, have gone to work at other places, many having found work at Union. Some have gone to Frank, Coleman and Fernie, others have gone up the coast to Port